

## Politburo In Soviet Stays at 11 Members

**The Associated Press**  
MOSCOW — The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party announced Wednesday that it had elected 11 members to the Politburo, but apparently failed to agree on adding any full members to the Kremlin's ruling body.

A list of promotions in the Politburo and the Central Committee, as well as the dismissals of two Central Committee members for

Chernenko signals the beginning of a Soviet crackdown on literature and the arts. Page 2.

"mistakes" were announced at the close of a two-day meeting.

With the death May 29 of Andriy Y. Pelshe, the Politburo is down to 11 full members. For years, the Politburo had 14 full members, and some observers had expected the Central Committee to add as many as four members to the group in this week's meeting.

Some observers had said the plenary session might shed light on the ability of Yuri V. Andropov to make changes in the top levels of the Soviet leadership. Mr. Andropov's ability to make such changes and consolidate his hold on power has been a matter of considerable speculation since he became the nation's leader after the death in November of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

But the first official report from the Central Committee meeting made no mention of any new voting members of the Politburo. The other promotions announced also gave no indication that Mr. Andropov had been able to make any sweeping changes.

The Supreme Soviet, or parliament, convenes Thursday. The question of whether it will name a president, the titular head of state, apparently still is open. Most reports have named either Mr. Andropov, or, if he should refuse the post for reasons of health, Defense Minister Dmitry F. Ustinov, as the most likely candidate. The country has been without a president since Mr. Brezhnev's death.

Mr. Andropov, the party general secretary, closed the Central Committee session with a long speech that included an attack on "ultra-reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism."

He began by stressing the strong ideological theme taken Tuesday by Konstantin U. Chernenko in a speech to the Central Committee that cast doubt on rumors that Mr. Chernenko was being eased out of the Politburo.

Mr. Andropov referred to Mr. Chernenko in his address, which seemed to indicate that both men were trying to dampen talk of a split within the Kremlin.

"A struggle is going on for the minds and hearts of billions of people in the world," Mr. Andropov said, "and the outcome of this struggle depends in no small measure on the outcome of this ideological struggle."

Tass said that Grigori V. Romanov, a Politburo member, was appointed as a secretary of the Central Committee.

Mr. Romanov, the Leningrad party chief, is thought to be a close supporter of Mr. Andropov, and a Western diplomat said his addition to the secretariat would strengthen Mr. Andropov's hand. There was no word on what Mr. Romanov's duties in the secretariat would be.

Mikhail S. Solomentsov, premier of the Russian republic and a non-voting member of the Politburo, was appointed chairman of the Party Control Commission, succeeding Mr. Pelshe. The commission enforces party discipline.

The Central Committee also promoted Vitaly Vorotnikov, former ambassador to Cuba, and a member of the Central Committee, to a nonvoting seat on the Politburo. It elevated five alternate Central Committee members to full membership on the committee.

Two Central Committee members, Nikolai Shchelokov, who was dismissed earlier as interior minister, and Sergei F. Medvedev, a former party leader of the Krasnodar region, were dropped from the 300-member body for "mistakes they had made in their work."

The meeting of the Central Committee was closed to the public, but the official press reported extensively on speeches by Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Andropov.



A University of Chile student attempted to stamp out a police tear gas canister during a campus disturbance in Santiago.

## Chile Protest Stronger Than Expected

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

**SANTIAGO** — The second day of national protest against the regime of President Augusto Pinochet turned out to be stronger than the one a month ago, and official reactions threaten to aggravate the confrontation.

After a night of clashes between demonstrators and riot police, in which a 15-year-old student was killed, Interior Ministry agents raided a private home Tuesday without a warrant and seized Rodolfo Seguel, 29, president of the powerful copper workers' union and the main labor sponsor of the protest movement.

By that time, many intersections in Santiago were flanked by barricades of burning tires. In most working-class neighborhoods, streets were filled with midnight rioters, some carrying clubs and stones. When automobiles circled, blowing their horns in protest, crowds cheered.

The demonstration repeated the nonviolent tactics of the first day of protest on May 11, but extended them to a wider scale. There was more involvement by protesters in the poorer sections, particularly in

the La Florida section of more than 300,000 people, which was almost blocked off by burning barricades.

Across the country there were also sporadic demonstrations and action by university students. Demonstrations at the University of Chile's school of education and faculties of law and engineering brought tear gas attacks from police and rock-throwing in return from the students.

Earlier Tuesday, before the protest movement developed in intensity, General Pinochet said in the northern city of Copiapo that he is prepared to harden his stand against what he called communist tactics to produce violence through the protest movement.

He threatened opposition politicians of the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Radical Parties, who have encouraged the protest movement, although advocating non-violence.

"The day is coming when we will have to tell these politicians, 'Go, we don't want you here any more,'" said General Pinochet, who has unlimited powers to arrest or exile dissidents without trial under the constitution that makes him president until 1989.

There are an estimated 30,000 Chileans who are not allowed back into the country for political reasons, and General Pinochet has used political and labor dissidents for criticizing his authority.

The protest movement launched by a national coalition of unions, professional associations and opposition political groups has its roots in the deep economic recession that has hit Chile, generating widespread bankruptcies, an unemployment level of 30 percent of the labor force and shrunken purchasing power for those who have work.

It has apparently gone beyond economic protest by workers, farmers and business debtors into a political movement that seeks restoration of democratic rule much sooner than is planned under the constitution that was approved by plebiscite in 1980.

However, nearly 70 percent of the electorate voted what amounted to an endorsement of General Pinochet as president for eight years, and the regime considers that the basis for legitimate authority.

That assumption is what the protest movement challenges, and

General Pinochet is fighting for his political life. The armed forces remain the basis for General Pinochet's stability, as well as the international bankers who hold most of Chile's huge foreign debt, but still hope to be paid by lending more money.

While police and demonstrators clashed, and thousands of housewives banged their pots and pans throughout the city, Harry Taylor, the president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the U.S. bank that has led foreign debt negotiations with Chile, was making television statements saying that the banks were happy to lend the country another \$1.3 billion to pay interest owed this year.

Negotiations between the government and more than 500 foreign banks to which Chile owes money are increasingly a political issue between the Pinochet regime and its opposition. It was this military regime that plunged Chile into debt in part for arms purchases — raising the foreign obligations from about \$3.5 billion in 1973, when the armed forces ousted the late President Salvador Allende's Marxist regime, to the present \$20 billion.

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## Weinberger Is Prepared To Revive Israeli Pact

U.S. Suspended  
Strategic Accord  
Over Golan Issue

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has signaled a willingness to revive an American-Israeli understanding to cooperate against Soviet military threats to the Middle East.

Referring to the document that set out that understanding, Mr. Weinberger said Tuesday that "the revival or restitution of that memorandum could take place at virtually any time, depending on the wishes of the Israeli government."

Some officials said that was the most forthcoming American statement on the matter in 17 months. But other officials cautioned that reviving the memorandum might complicate U.S. diplomatic efforts to persuade Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan suspended the memorandum on Dec. 18, 1981, to show disapproval of Israel's decision to extend civilian law and control to the Golan Heights, which Syria considers its territory.

Mr. Weinberger's statement, which came in answer to a question after an address at the National Press Club, reflected a notable shift in the administration's dealings with the Begin government since early May, when Israel reached a tentative agreement on arrangements for withdrawing its 25,000 troops from Lebanon. Carrying out the agreement has been held up by Syria's refusal to withdraw its own troops.

White House officials said Tuesday that Mr. Reagan would be sending an invitation within days to Prime Minister Menachem Begin to come to Washington for an official visit, probably late next month, to discuss American-Israeli cooperation, the diplomatic deadlock over Lebanon and wider Middle East issues.

Although Mr. Reagan ignored earlier Israeli interest in a Begin visit, he told Mr. Begin after the Israeli-Lebanese accord was reached that he was looking forward to meeting again. Officials said an invitation had been drafted and the Israeli had been informed.

Both the visit and the memorandum of understanding have symbolic importance for American-Israeli relations.

The strategic pact was signed Nov. 30, 1981, and was suspended less than three weeks later. At the time, the State Department said Mr. Reagan was displeased that Israel had undermined the "spirit of that agreement" by its virtual annexation of the Golan Heights.

The memorandum, originally promoted by Ariel Sharon, Israel's defense minister at the time, called for joint naval and air exercises and "military cooperation." It also provided a framework for cooperation in military research and development, American use of Israeli medical installations in a crisis and up to \$200 million in U.S. purchases of Israeli military supplies.

As American-Israeli relations worsened during the Israeli military campaign in Lebanon, the United States refused to carry out the strategic pact.

Mr. Weinberger's comments Tuesday signaled a significant change in the American position. In a telephone interview last week, the defense secretary said he had recently made similar comments that had gone mainly unnoticed.

"There is nothing standing in the way" of restoring the understanding, he said, though "it's not my decision to make."

Possibly to cushion reaction in Arab countries, Mr. Weinberger added that Washington would be ready to enter similar agreements with Arab nations that wish to join (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Casper W. Weinberger, speaking at a press club luncheon.

## Bonn Asserts Missiles Already in E. Germany

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

**BONN** — Defense Minister Manfred Wörner told the West German parliament Wednesday that the Soviet Union began stationing short-range nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe before or just after the Western alliance decided in 1979 to modernize its own medium-range missile force.

In a Bundestag debate, Mr. Wörner challenged an assertion by Egon Bahr, an arms expert from the opposition Social Democratic Party, that the Soviet Union was preparing missile sites in Eastern Europe as a move to offset North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans to begin stationing intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe late this year.

The defense minister, a Christian Democrat, said that the Soviet Union had started to build its short-range SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 nuclear missiles before NATO decided to modernize its own missile force and that "before or shortly thereafter," the Russians began to deploy the new weapons in Eastern Europe. Mr. Wörner said that SS-21s, which have a range of 70 miles (112 kilometers), were already deployed in East Germany.

He added that an older generation of short-range nuclear missiles — known to NATO as the Frog-7, the Scud and the Scaleboard — had for some time been deployed in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Wörner's comments provided the most detailed account yet of the Soviet nuclear presence in Eastern Europe. Western arms authorities have long debated whether nuclear warheads, as distinct from missiles, were stationed there.

West German officials seem eager to prevent the Soviet Union from portraying its own long-planned modernization program as an angry response to the new American missiles.

On May 28, on the eve of the Williamsburg summit of industrialized democracies, the Soviet Union warned in Pravda that it would take "timely and effective" measures to counter what it portrayed as "an additional threat" to its security.

"The decision of the United States and NATO to start the deployment of new American mis-

## Shultz Says U.S. Seeks 'Dialogue'

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, saying that the United States "need not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Soviet Union," declared Wednesday that the Reagan administration seeks "to engage the Soviet leaders in a constructive dialogue."

In a major policy statement that Mr. Shultz said was approved by President Ronald Reagan, the secretary of state told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States remains concerned about the Soviet Union's military buildup and its "unconstructive involvement" in unstable areas of the world.

He also criticized Moscow for its "unrelenting effort" to impose its political philosophy on its allies, particularly Poland, and its questionable compliance with treaty obligations.

In addition, Mr. Shultz pledged that the United States would continue to "restore the military balance," would "resist encroachments on our vital interests" and would "insure that those who have a positive alternative to the Soviet model receive our support."

"We will defend our interests if Soviet conduct leaves us no alternative," he added.

But Mr. Shultz, muting the harsh rhetoric the administration has often used about the Soviet Union, said: "At the same time, we will respect legitimate Soviet security interests and are ready to negotiate equitable solutions to outstanding political problems."

Administration officials said that Mr. Shultz's remarks represented the most comprehensive statement to date of the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union and were meant to strike a more conciliatory tone in relations with Moscow.

The officials said the statement reflected the view among some of Mr. Reagan's senior advisers that the administration should moderate its rhetoric about Moscow in the interests of both seeking a concrete improvement in relations with the Soviet Union and putting Mr. Reagan in a better position to campaign as a statesman and peacemaker if he seeks re-election.

## Madagascar's President Alarmed By Sliding Economy

Ratsiraka Digs In With Soldiers and Soviet Anti-Aircraft Guns as Dissatisfaction Grows

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

**ANTANANARIVO**, Madagascar — The grounds of the presidential palace here are shared by trees and Soviet anti-aircraft guns, and a presidential bunker is being built on the outskirts of this capital.

Before President Didier Ratsiraka ventures forth from his palace and heads for the airport, soldiers reportedly are ordered into place, one every 50 yards (45 meters) along the 10-mile (16-kilometer) route.

Mr. Ratsiraka, a Western diplomat said, is extremely concerned about security. His predecessor was assassinated one week after he took office.

Diplomats say the president, a committed Socialist, believes South Africa will miss no opportunity to bring him down. This, they say, is

why the anti-aircraft guns are on the palace grounds. They say this also is why he obtained Soviet MiG-21 aircraft a few years ago, as well as Soviet tanks and four MiG-17s piloted by North Koreans. The MiG-17s no longer fly.

A presidential confidant said Mr. Ratsiraka was not "really worried about the South Africans" but used the idea as "a pretext to bring in the MiGs and tanks." The weapons provided the core of an arm deal with the Soviet Union reportedly valued at \$300 million, a sum just \$20 million less than Madagascar's export earnings for 1982, as calculated by Western economists.

But the confidant, who requested anonymity, said Mr. Ratsiraka was not so sure of his own people that he felt immune from assassination and that he "trusts nobody."

The president's cause for alarm

apparently has grown as Madagascar's economy has slid into decline.

Mr. Ratsiraka, a former naval commander who was educated in France, rose to prominence as foreign minister in 1972, when Philibert Tsiranana, Madagascar's first president after independence in 1960, was swept aside on a popular wave of dissatisfaction, and power was handed to General Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

The new regime, reacting to Mr. Tsiranana's hatred of the communist world, established ties with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries. Madagascar also withdrew from the group of countries whose currencies were tied to the French franc, and embarked on a period of rapidly deteriorating relations with the United States and other Western countries.

In 1975, General Ramanantsoa handed over power to Colonel

Richard Ratsimandrava, a radical who held office for only six days before being assassinated. Mr. Ratsiraka assumed power a few weeks later, advocating socialist policies enunciated in a constitution of his own creation called "The Little Red Book."

In the view of Western economists, his policies contributed directly to Madagascar's economic decline. The economist said peasants growing rice, the nation's staple food, were not rewarded sufficiently for their work and reverted to subsistence farming. The development turned Madagascar into an exporter to an importer of rice.

Last year the island nation imported 350,000 short tons (315,000 metric tons) of rice to feed a growing population with a per capita consumption of rice — one pound (450 grams) a person a day — that

is believed to be the highest in the world.

Simultaneously, the president embarked on a policy called "investment to the limits," pouring money into unproductive but prestigious ventures. The results include a tanning factory without hides, a fertilizer plant that does not produce the kind of fertilizer Madagascar needs, and a battery plant that has fallen idle because there was not enough money to buy raw materials.

As export prices fell while import costs and interest rates rose, Madagascar acquired a foreign debt with repayments amounting to two-thirds of all export receipts. Mr. Ratsiraka was forced to turn for help to the United States, France, Britain and West Germany.

Although Mr. Ratsiraka won re-

election last year, with 80 percent of the vote, the results were tinged with protest. Information Minister Bruno Rakotonirao and other officials acknowledge.

Didier Ratsiraka

Didier Ratsiraka

Didier Ratsiraka



## Italy's Socialists Seek Pact After Vote With Christian Democrats

ROME — The Italian Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, called Wednesday for a three-year governing pact with the dominant Christian Democratic Party after the elections June 26.

"We propose and will propose an agreement on policies for three years, a government for three years, and we will solicit a mandate for three years," Mr. Craxi said.

He said that current political situations excluded any other realistic basis for a new government.

On the basis of a two-party deal between the Socialists, who took 10 percent of the vote in 1979, and the Christian Democrats, who took 38 percent in the same elections, agreements could be reached with Italy's smaller parties to create a wider coalition, he said.

Mr. Craxi, widely regarded as a possible prime minister after the elections, and assiduously courted by both the opposition Communists and the Christian Democrats, firmly ruled out a leftist alliance along the lines proposed by the chief of the Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer.

"It had become clear that the 'democratic alternative' called for by Mr. Berlinguer could not achieve a working majority," he said.

"Italian politics need a period of stability within a solid framework based on clear agreements loyally respected," Mr. Craxi said. His

statement was the first clear expression of Socialist political thinking since the Socialists forced the Christian Democratic prime minister, Amintore Fanfani, out of office last month by withdrawing from his four-party coalition.

Party officials said the Socialist leadership is hoping for average gains of about 3 percent in its vote across the country to reinforce its claims on the prime minister's office.

Mr. Craxi showed little enthusiasm for his proposed coalition partners, and he accused them of orchestrating a swing to the right and of adopting "tones of inconsistent and unjustified polemics" within the parties.

But he said his proposal for a three-year pact could be extended "depending on circumstances." He added: "I judge that Italy faces a series of problems needing medium-term solutions, and three years seems to be a reasonable period — not too short and not too long."

The average life of governments since the republic was founded after World War II has been about a year, so this would represent a 300-percent increase above the average," he remarked.

Socialists would look for gradual but effective reforms in Italy's cumbersome institutions and an economic policy giving equal weight to cutting unemployment and bringing down inflation, he said.



Pope John Paul II, on the eve of a return to his native Poland, saluting pilgrims and faithful in St. Peter's Square at the Vatican, after he said prayers for "truth, love, freedom and justice" for the people of Poland.

Square at the Vatican, after he said prayers for "truth, love, freedom and justice" for the people of Poland.

## Poland Links Pope's Visit to Lifting of Curbs

WARSAW — Poland's deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, said Wednesday that the visit of Pope John Paul II could help create conditions for a complete lifting of martial law imposed 18 months ago.

Mr. Rakowski said any meeting between the pope and Lech Walesa, the former leader of the banned Solidarity union, would be a political affair that would have to be discussed with Polish authorities.

Mr. Rakowski, a top political aide of the Communist leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, repeated official warnings made last night about so-called extremists who wanted to disrupt the religious character of the pope's eight-day visit, beginning Thursday.

The minister said at a news conference: "If Pope John Paul takes a stand in his statements that would encourage stability this would be a positive contribution toward complete elimination of martial law."

He said the authorities were aware of those "who believe the visit should be used to foment unrest and intend to disturb its religious character." He said security forces were prepared to prevent this.

Extra traffic police have been posted on street corners in the capital. They were stopping cars and checking documents. But there were no other signs of tighter security precautions in the streets, which were decorated with yellow-and-white paper flags.

Martial law, imposed in December 1981, to halt a growing political challenge of the first independent

trade union in the Communist bloc, was suspended last December. It was replaced by special restrictive powers.

The government, striving to revive spirits and heal deep divisions prompted by the suppression of Solidarity, is hoping the pope's visit to his homeland will help create a better climate for national recovery.

Both the pope and Mr. Walesa have made clear that they intend to meet during the visit. Mr. Walesa, 39, said he would travel to Czestochowa this weekend for the most important religious ceremony of the visit.

Mr. Rakowski, who in an earlier interview said such a meeting would not be welcomed by the Communist government, said it would inevitably take on a political character.

Since releasing him from martial law in November, the authorities have insisted that Mr. Walesa was just a private citizen.

Mr. Rakowski, the main government negotiator with Mr. Walesa during Solidarity's prominence, said Wednesday that one element in the campaign by opponents of the government in Poland and abroad to foster tension in the country was to play up Mr. Walesa's significance.

"Walesa, who for us is a private citizen, becomes a political person, drawn into the political game. Obviously a prospective meeting with the head of the Vatican state ceases to be a private matter," he said.

Mr. Walesa's last attempt to attend a religious event outside his home city of Gdansk, was a min-

or pilgrimage to Piaski Slaskie near Katowice on May 29. The attempt was foiled when police ordered him to report for questioning in connection with a case against former union associates.

Asked whether there was any room for compromise in discussions on a meeting between the pope and Mr. Walesa, Mr. Rakowski said: "In politics we are frequently confronted by compromise."

(In Gdansk, United Press International reported Wednesday that Mr. Walesa said he considered himself "under house arrest" but intended to see the pope at Czestochowa. He said two plainclothes police were standing outside his door.)

"I can leave my apartment and get in my car, but they will follow me," he said. "I have not tried to go out and walk yet."

Barbara Sadowska, a member of the banned writers' union, whose teenage son died in mysterious circumstances after being picked up by police in Warsaw last month, said Wednesday she would be among a small group selected to meet the pope on Friday.

At the Vatican, the pope prayed Wednesday that his weeklong trip would serve the cause of freedom, justice and reconciliation.

Praying at a general audience in St. Peter's Square before a crowd of 25,000 including 200 Poles, 130 of them from Poland itself, he said his journey comes at a "sublime and difficult" moment in his country's life.

It was the pontiff's most substantial statement so far on his sec-

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Police, Workers Clash in Madrid

MADRID (Reuters) — At least 20 persons have been injured in a clash between police and workers in the worst incident of labor unrest since the Socialist government took power in Spain in December.

The police said Wednesday that they fired tear gas and rubber bullets Tuesday night to break up a crowd of 2,500 workers outside the Ministry of Industry. They said at least 11 policemen and nine workers were injured in the clash. The workers, from a steel plant near Valencia, were demonstrating against plans to close a blast furnace.

The incident occurred as the government prepared to issue a report on long-term plans to increase industrial efficiency before the country's planned entry into the European Community. Unions fear that the program, which includes plant closures and cuts in the labor force, will increase the current unemployment rate of 16.3 percent.

### Begin Defeats 2 Votes for Inquiry

JERUSALEM — Two motions by Israeli opposition parties that would have led to a judicial inquiry into the government's conduct of the Lebanon war were defeated Wednesday in the Knesset, after Prime Minister Menachem Begin argued that they would only harm the nation's morale.

"Another inquiry?" asked Mr. Begin, in a brief, low-keyed speech. "What will it investigate? Why give new ground to our enemies?" But he struck a conciliatory note by adding a member of his coalition to withdraw a counter-motion for an investigation of the opposition's anti-war stance.

The first motion, presented by the two-man Shimon Peres, was defeated by 56 votes to 49, with one abstention. The second, introduced by the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, was defeated, 56-50. Mr. Peres had demanded to know why Israeli troops ended up in Beirut, after Mr. Begin had promised the invasion would go no farther than 25 miles (40 kilometers) into Lebanon.

### U.S.-Greek Base Talks Hit Snags

ATHENS (NYT) — The Greek Socialist government said Wednesday night that substantial differences of opinion have arisen in the talks over the future of American military bases, but said the snags would probably lead to an extension of the negotiations rather than to a breakdown. No details were provided.

"The fate of the talks is still in the balance," a government spokesman said, "and the situation means that the negotiations will probably have to be extended longer than expected."

He would not indicate how much longer the talks could go on, or what the points of disagreement were.

### Abortion Curbs Overturned in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court struck down Wednesday several regulations that could have made abortions more difficult to obtain. Laws that were overturned included a requirement in Akron, Ohio, that abortions for women more than three months pregnant be performed only in hospitals.

The justices said, however, that states may require that abortions for women more than three months pregnant be performed in licensed clinics. They upheld portions of a Missouri law mandating the presence of a second physician during abortions for women in their last three months of pregnancy, requiring minors to obtain their parents' consent for an abortion and requiring a pathology report for every abortion performed.

The court termed unconstitutional an Akron law requiring women to receive abortions in a hospital, rather than an abortion clinic, after their pregnancy has reached its second trimester. It also overturned Akron's requirement that doctors tell women that a fetus is "a human life."

### Lloyd's Will Pay for Racehorse

LONDON (UPI) — Lloyd's of London underwriters announced Wednesday that they would pay a multimillion-dollar claim for a kidnapped racehorse, Shergar, but the hunt will continue for the stallion that has been missing from Ireland for four months.

No figure was mentioned for the payoff, but the derby winner was considered one of the most valuable racehorses in the world. The horse was reported to have been insured for £7 million to £10 million (\$10 million to \$15 million).

"We are glad to pay," a Lloyd's spokesman said. "That is what we are here for. We take the right premium and pay the right amount."

### For the Record

LONDON (AP) — A British Sea Harrier from the carrier Hermes crashed in the Bay of Biscay on Tuesday during a NATO exercise, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday. The pilot ejected and was rescued by a helicopter.

BRUSSELS (AP) — Edward L. Rowny, the chief U.S. negotiator at the strategic arms reduction talks, briefed the NATO ambassadors Wednesday on the state of the negotiations.

LONDON (AP) — Bernard Weatherill, 62, was elected speaker of the House of Commons on Wednesday, succeeding George Thomas, who has retired.

### Correction

The three largest U.S. automakers reported a 19.7-percent sales increase in the first 10 days of June. The percentage was incorrectly reported in June 15 editions.

## Afghan Solution Remains Far Off, Negotiator Says

(Continued from Page 1) rather than mostly a result of outside forces.

In recent negotiating sessions between the Pakistanis and the Russians, Mr. Naik said, "we explore the same issues in greater depth" each time. The exception so far is the question of international guarantees, which, he said, has not yet been explored.

Who the guarantors should be, and what should be the nature of the guarantees, is expected to be a major topic during this week's talks.

One question is not directly reflected in the UN framework. This is the matter of the kind of government to be established in Kabul after a Russian withdrawal. Diplomatic analysts here say that after more than three years of what the guerrillas see as a bitter Islamic holy war, they are unlikely to accept any kind of communist-oriented government.

Another matter, apparently not yet dealt with is the question of whether, and at what point and in what way, the rebels are to be brought into the negotiations. The tribes that comprise the bulk of the guerrilla forces have a long history of warlike independence, and it is considered unlikely that any agreement opposed by them could be carried out.

Meanwhile, hostilities were reportedly continuing. In New Delhi, a Western diplomat said Tuesday

### U.S. Satellite Expected To Gain Proper Orbit

WASHINGTON — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration says a communications satellite that has been circling Earth in an improper orbit should be on its proper course by June 28. The satellite was launched in April from the space shuttle Challenger.

Officials said Tuesday that the orbit has been corrected, little by little, by using small rockets to push the \$100-million tracking and data-relay satellite into place. The officials expect it to gain a stationary orbit after about 10 more maneuvers.

## Chernenko Signals a Crackdown on Culture

By John Morrison

MOSCOW — The chief ideologist of the Soviet Union has signaled the beginnings of a major crackdown on literature and the arts.

Konstantin U. Chernenko, speaking Tuesday before the Central Committee of the Communist Party, called for a firm tightening of controls on books, films, plays and music, and for a cutback in cultural exchanges with the West.

Mr. Chernenko's speech broke little ground on other issues. But on culture, he indicated that the party line had hardened considerably since the last party congress in February 1981.

At that time, President Leonid I. Brezhnev praised what he called a "new tide" in Soviet art and encouraged writers to tackle controversial problems.

But in Tuesday's speech, Mr. Chernenko, who had been a Brezhnev protégé and at one time was

considered his likely successor, attacked filmmakers and authors who created "loose and whining" characters. He said books, plays and films should embody "noble goals in life, ideological convictions, industry and fortitude."

Mr. Chernenko, 71, accused some writers of distorting Soviet history, particularly the period of collectivization in the 1930s. He mentioned no names, but said some writers idealized the "patriarchal ways of life" and slipped into "God-seeking" motifs.

This comment appeared to be aimed at a type of writing known here as village prose, in which authors deal sympathetically, sometimes almost in religious tones, with the clash between old Russian peasant values and the modern world.

Mr. Chernenko said literary magazines and publishing houses must "stamp out" works that are ideologically deficient. "This goes for the repository of the theater and

cinema as well," he said. He also assailed the music of some popular singing groups as "ideologically and aesthetically harmful."

Cultural imports, too, should be screened more closely, Mr. Chernenko said.

He called on state agencies in charge of films and publishing to tighten their supervision and said the Central Committee's own culture department should take a more active role.

Western analysts in Moscow said Mr. Chernenko's speech appeared to continue a hard-line trend in culture initiated last summer by Yuri V. Andropov, when he

was still the chief ideologist. Mr. Andropov, who became the nation's leader after the death in November of Mr. Brezhnev, had issued a party decree calling for more orthodoxy in literary journals.

Since then, both Pravda and Literaturnaya Gazeta, the weekly organ of the writers' union, have called on authors to return to the 1930s dogma known as socialist realism.

The speakers at the party plenum Tuesday included Georgy Markov, who is first secretary of the writers' union and a known supporter of literary orthodoxy.

Other officials said it might be possible to carry out some elements of the understanding with Israel without reinstating the actual document, which has been a subject of dispute in Israel as well as in Washington. They suggested that Mr. Weinberger's comments left it for the Israelis to pursue.

These conciliatory gestures toward Israel came amid rumors in Washington that the Begin government will come under increasing pressure to retaliate for ambush killings of Israeli soldiers in Lebanon, especially after Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said the PLO was responsible for the ambushes.

It's a hair-trigger situation," a Middle East specialist said. "So long as Israelis keep their aircraft over Lebanon going after the PLO, we assume the Soviets would not get into the fight. But look at the map. The margin for error is very thin. A war or an exchange could be set off by pilot error or radar-operator error."

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## Glenn Says Satellite Failure Blinded U.S. to Soviet Tests

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, says that a satellite malfunction and the loss of U.S. stations in Iran left the United States unable to adequately monitor Soviet missile testing while the administration was trying to convince the Senate to ratify the SALT-2 arms control treaty.



Senator John Glenn

Mr. Glenn said rightist forces in El Salvador have caused far more deaths than the leftist guerrillas, and he would require the Salvadoran government to do something about the killings if it is to receive further American aid.

About 30,000 people have been killed in El Salvador since 1979, Mr. Glenn said, two-thirds by "right-wing death squads of paramilitary groups, operating maybe not under the scrutiny of the government, but with impunity, operating out of government circles."

Mr. Glenn has offered an amendment requiring the government of El Salvador to present U.S. officials with a plan by Oct. 1 describing how they intend to rein in the rightist forces. If El Salvador fails to move against the death squads, he said, "the next step is cutting off aid... that is one option we would have."

He also criticized Mr. Reagan's

policy of providing covert aid to the forces fighting the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. "I do not like going in under the guise of intercepting weapons flow and trying to overthrow the government there," he said, "when we pledged we will not do that at the OAS [Organization of American States]."

At the time, top-level Carter administration officials maintained that the satellite could be made to function in a matter of months, which is what happened. They also said that monitoring stations in Turkey and Alaska — plus the establishment of a diplomatically sensitive monitoring station inside China — would provide adequate verification.

Congressional sources said Mr. Glenn was briefed on the satellite reconnaissance issue by the Central Intelligence Agency.

A top military official said: "We clearly had a diminished capability and it was not the best of times for the verification boys. But it was not a complete failure, and we were never blind."

■ **Shuts Fears Violations**

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the United States is increasingly concerned that the Soviet Union may be violating the SALT-2 agreement limiting nuclear arms. The Associated Press reported from Washington on Wednesday.



President Ronald Reagan sat in on an English class at Farragut High School in Farragut, Tennessee, after taking part in a panel discussion on education reforms in the state.

## Reagan, Urging 'Common Sense' In U.S. Education, Assails Critics

United Press International

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — President Ronald Reagan sought broad support Wednesday for his back-to-basics view of education and, in a speech prepared for the 87th annual Parent-Teacher Association convention, denounced "those who would divide, delay and drag us down."

Mr. Reagan's remarks opened a second day of on-the-road appearances to drive home the theme of restoring excellence to the nation's schools. But there were indications that Mr. Reagan has far to go in erasing doubts about his motives and proving the depth of his commitment to improving public education.

Before the address, he came under sharp criticism from a number of PTA leaders for his past educational proposals and more recent suggestion that sweeping reforms can be accomplished without substantial federal help.

The PTA is on record against abolition of the U.S. Department of Education — a Reagan campaign promise that has slipped from sight in the president's recent treatment of education issues — and his proposal for tuition tax credits for the parents of private school students.

Mr. Reagan, however, paid scant attention to tuition tax credits, prayer in school and similar initiatives that were the basis of his education program for the first half of his presidency. Instead, calling for "a course of common sense," he touted performance pay for teachers and a return to more rigorous academic standards and structured curriculums.

"Let us stand together — parents, teachers, concerned citizens — and say no to all those who would divide, delay and drag us down," he said. "Let us say yes to the challenge of a national agenda for excellence that will reach every child in our land."

Mr. Reagan said confirmed that the vetoed rebate was directed at critics that include the 1.6 million-member National Education Association, which has become one of Mr. Reagan's primary rivals in the growing political debate over education issues.

The NEA, the nation's largest teacher organization, opposes the type of merit pay systems advocated by Mr. Reagan.

James Booth, president of the NEA's 38,000-member Tennessee affiliate told Mr. Reagan on Tuesday, during a stop at a Tennessee high school, that merit pay plans may be "cumbersome, ineffective and inequitable."

Mr. Reagan, in turn, has accused the NEA of impeding needed reforms.

Mr. Reagan, who has led the charge to build education into a powerful campaign issue, urged the PTA delegates to send "a loud and clear" message to their elected representatives in Washington that education "must never become a political football."

The catalyst behind his recent efforts was a report in April by the National Commission on Excellence in Education that found "a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and a people."

Mr. Reagan reaffirmed his backing for the overall thrust of the report, while cautioning against responding to its tough findings by "casting about for scapegoats."

"I believe this report is good news," he said. "It can mobilize, energize and unify this country in a way we haven't seen in years."

■ **Incentive Plan Advances**

Jay Mathews of The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles: Incentive pay for "master teachers," the foundation of Mr. Reagan's plan to improve American education, needed final passage Tuesday after being approved by both houses of the California Legislature.

But the price of approval will be a nearly \$1-billion package of raises for all teachers and the inclusion of teachers in the master teacher selection process.

The state's superintendent of public instruction, Bill Hong, avoided the strong teacher opposition that incentive pay has encountered in other states by working closely with teacher organizations, proposing general pay raises for teachers and giving master teachers more responsibility for training new or ineffective teachers in return for their bonuses.

Education officials in California said in Washington that the California plan may become a model for the approximately 30 states now considering incentive pay proposals.

Governor George Deukmejian, a Republican, opposes tax increases to pay for a \$4,000 annual raise for each master teacher and a \$4,500 increase over three years in the starting salaries of new teachers. But he has endorsed the concept of

incentives for the most skilled instructors.

State senate and assembly conferees are working out differences between two bills before the final proposal is sent on to Mr. Deukmejian.

The governor has suggested that the legislature enact changes that include longer school days and tougher graduation requirements, but wait a year for state money to help finance them.

Scattered school districts throughout the country have recently experimented with merit pay and master teacher proposals. National education officials said they knew of only one state, Oklahoma, that has a master teacher plan in effect.

## U.S. Health Secretary Warns Against Panic Over Spread of AIDS

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

DENVER — The secretary of health and human services has defended U.S. efforts to find the cause and cure of the disease known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, describing it as the nation's No. 1 health priority.

But the secretary, Margaret M. Heckler, also told a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors here Tuesday that fear that the disease was spreading among the general population was unsubstantiated.

"For the overwhelming majority of Americans, there appears to be little or no risk of falling victim to this disease, in particular, through normal, daily social contacts," Mrs. Heckler said.

The conference of mayors is expected to pass a resolution Wednesday comparing it to a "medieval plague" and asking for more U.S. funds to fight it and care for victims.

In direct contrast to what Mrs. Heckler said, the resolution warns that the syndrome "now increasingly afflicts the general population."

But later, in response to questions, Mrs. Heckler said the disease was a plague only for those already "at high risk."

"It is not a plague that will threaten the lives of all Americans," she said. "The panic that has developed in the American public is totally unwarranted."

More than 1,550 victims, many of them homosexuals in the nation's largest cities, have acquired the disease, Mrs. Heckler said that four or five new cases were reported each day and that the number might double every six months.

The disease, which kills 80 percent of its victims within two years of diagnosis, has so far been blamed for 595 deaths.

It destroys the body's immune system, leaving the victim vulnerable to a multitude of diseases, including a rare malignancy known as Kaposi's Sarcoma and pneumocystis, an invidious form of pneumonia.

Mrs. Heckler said the Department of Health and Human Services would spend \$26.5 million on research this year. That includes \$14.5 million already budgeted, plus a transfer of \$12 million from other areas. In addition, she said, the National Institutes of Health would spend \$10 million for direct research on the disease.

In her talk, Mrs. Heckler emphasized that of the more than 1,500 cases reported so far in 35 states and the District of Columbia, 94 percent involved members of what she called high-risk groups.

These include homosexual or bisexual males with multiple sex partners, intravenous drug abusers, recent entrants to this country from Haiti and people with hemophilia.

She said research indicated that AIDS was spread only through sexual contact, the sharing of needles by drug abusers or contaminated blood products.

She said it was not spread, like influenza, through casual contacts. Indeed, Mrs. Heckler said, no health personnel who have had dealing with the disease have contracted it.

To help improve public understanding of the disease, Mrs. Heckler said she had ordered establishment of an AIDS Information Hotline. The toll-free number will be in operation July 1.

## House Democrats Press Leaders To Oppose MX on Financing Vote

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 30 House Democrats have begun pressing their leadership to join in opposing the MX missile as debate opened on a \$158-billion military procurement bill for fiscal 1984.

They addressed a Democratic Party caucus Tuesday morning to express what one freshman representative called frustration and disappointment that most House Democrats supported the Reagan administration in a crucial MX vote last month. A majority of House Democrats voted against the president.

Also on Tuesday, several hundred people on the Capitol steps heard three presidential candidates and assorted other Democratic politicians attack the MX during a noon rally.

House leaders agreed to postpone until after the July 4 recess an authorizing funds for the first of 100 MX missiles that President Ronald Reagan wants to build.

Opponents of the MX, who have launched campaigns in the districts of several congressmen who supported the nuclear freeze and then voted for the MX, said the delay could give them time to seek the change of about 27 votes needed to block the missile.

"I think we've got a shot at it," said Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, after

addressing the rally. "I didn't think we did before, but I think the atmosphere now is tightening."

The administration, in the meantime Tuesday, was victorious in turning back three attempts to cut or amend its record weapons procurement request on the House floor.

■ **The House defeated, 243-177, an effort to slow the development of a satellite-killing weapon, which is scheduled to be tested for the first time this summer. Opponents said once it was tested, an arms control agreement to keep weapons out of space would be almost impossible, but 'Defeat' Secretary Casper W. Weinberger pushed the program.**

■ **While we sympathize with those persons wishing to see space as a medium free of weapons, the reality of the situation is that we cannot allow ourselves to ignore Soviet space systems which can put our forces at an intolerable disadvantage," Mr. Weinberger wrote.**

■ **The House endorsed, 252-171, the administration's request to enter into a multiyear contract to buy 100 B-1 bombers at more than \$200 million each. Opponents argued that it would lock Congress into the full purchase even if budget problems force scaling back of other weapons systems.**

■ **The House defeated, 283-124, an amendment by Representative Mel Levine, Democrat of California, to reduce purchases of the Bradley armored troop carrier,**

which critics contend would be vulnerable to anti-tank missiles.

The most serious challenge to the administration's program, an amendment to delete funds for production of chemical weapons, was expected to be considered Wednesday.

Ninety-one Democrats, including the majority leader, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, and the whip, Thomas S. Foley of Washington state, voted for continued development of the MX last month.

While conceding doubts about the military value of the \$16-billion program, many said support for the president's position would convince Mr. Reagan to try harder at arms control talks.

"A given weapon system never to my knowledge has been a matter of party position or partisan conviction," Mr. Wright said after Tuesday's caucus.

Senators Alan Cranston of California, Gary Hart of Colorado and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina, all Democratic candidates for the presidential nomination, joined Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and several congressmen in addressing the anti-MX rally on the Capitol steps.

"The missile makes no sense in terms of arms control or diplomacy," Mr. Hart said. "It is not a bargaining chip. And for those Democrats who voted for it as a bargaining chip, shame on them."

## Pasta Producers Confront Reagan With a Sticky Issue Over Imports

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The latest international trade war is presenting the Reagan administration more than a little food for thought.

About 60 million pounds (27 million kilograms) of spaghetti, macaroni and other pasta products are at stake in a battle that has pitted domestic pasta producers against their Italian counterparts. The outcome is expected to have a major impact on international trade agreements for other agricultural products.

U.S. pasta manufacturers contend that the Italians have exported increasingly more pasta products to the United States using unfair subsidies from the European Community that have undercut U.S. product prices by as much as 12 cents a pound. They have asked President Ronald Reagan to take action under the 1974 Trade Act to impose duties or other import restrictions on the Italian exports.

The battle stems from an international agreement under which the EC annually spends \$6 billion to subsidize various agricultural products. Pasta products are classified as durum wheat, a primary rather than processed agricultural product.

Subsidies for processed goods are prohibited by international law, and in April a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade decided that the pasta subsidies violated the GATT subsidies code. The full GATT subsidies committee will make the final ruling.

## UN Talks on Palestinians Set for Geneva in August

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Ignoring objections from Switzerland, organizers of a United Nations conference on Palestinian rights have agreed to meet in Geneva this August.

Francesca Pometta, Switzerland's permanent observer here, told delegates from the 23 nations sponsoring the conference that the Swiss could not guarantee the safety of the 1,000 delegates expected to attend. But, according to participants, Mrs. Pometta also said that Switzerland would respect its agreement with the United Nations and hold the conference if the sponsors insisted.

The committee, with the urging of Zehdi Labib Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organization observer at the United Nations, insisted on the Geneva gathering Aug. 16-27.

The conference, under a General Assembly resolution, was originally scheduled to be held in Paris. But the French external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, said he feared it might touch off anti-Semitic incidents and attract terrorists from the Middle East.

After prolonged negotiations with the PLO, the French gave a conditional pledge to attend if the meeting was moved from Paris.

The conference is expected to produce speeches and resolutions denouncing Israeli actions in territory occupied since the 1967 Middle East war and insisting on a Palestinian state. The meeting's principal goal, delegates said, will be to arouse Western public opinion to support the Palestinian cause.

The 23 nations sponsoring the conference are all Third World and Soviet-bloc states.

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## Salvador Opens New Effort Against San Vicente Rebels

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador — The Salvadoran military has launched its most ambitious operation in an effort to drive leftist guerrillas from this devastated province and protect a long-term reconstruction program.

The effort, code named Operation Well-Being, includes what U.S. officials acknowledge is the closest American involvement so far in a Salvadoran action, with several U.S. advisers posted in San Vicente to directly supervise what goes on and another dozen rotating in and out for intensified training of Salvadoran units.

The operation, which began Friday, is regarded as a crucial test of the Salvadoran military's ability to break a pattern of large sweeps followed by withdrawals that allow

guerrilla forces to recover their strongholds.

As such, it also constitutes a first test for the leadership of General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who became defense minister seven weeks ago after his predecessor was criticized for sticking with the "sweep-and-run" tactics.

The idea of a plan combining military and pacification objectives has been urged on the Salvadorans for more than a year, U.S. officials said.

"The troops I have, they are not going to pull them out of here for any other operation in the rest of the country," said the operation commander, Colonel Rinaldo Golcher. "They will be here as long as is necessary."

His troops, numbering more than 5,000, include U.S.-trained units. In the last four days, they have advanced smoothly behind ar-

tillery barrages and bombing runs up the slopes of the Chichontepet volcano.

Although the volcano has been a guerrilla redoubt for three years, the government forces have encountered only token resistance. It is thought that most of the guerrillas have fled in advance of the publicized sweep, following long-established tactics of avoiding direct confrontations with the Salvadoran military and its U.S.-supplied air power.

This time the Salvadoran Army has resolved to keep enough troops on hand long enough to prevent a return of the guerrillas, providing security for a wide-ranging civilian program.

To underscore government assurances of this point, General Vides Casanova and several ministers visited San Vicente and presided Tuesday over a meeting of officials assigned to restore the province's roads, schools, water works, telephones and local administration.

Colonel Golcher was brought in from the command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Studies Center in San Salvador, 35 miles (58 kilometers) to the west.

With a U.S. adviser in green fatigues looking on, Colonel Golcher said the first civilian operations were expected to begin later this week. Behind a military shield, a civilian infrastructure is supposed to resume operations across the area, ending their virtual collapse during the guerrilla presence.



A group of U.S. advisers, in the background, listened with Salvadoran troops to General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova in San Vicente at the opening of Operation Well-Being.

which turned this farming province from one of El Salvador's most prosperous into one of its most stagnant.

To retain it, however, his men will have to stay in the area and mount the aggressive, repeated patrols that U.S. advisers have been urging without success for months.

The guerrillas may stage attacks elsewhere in El Salvador in attempt to divert troops from San Vicente.

The pacification plan eventually will include reserve military units, or home guards, to provide security in villages, and, it is hoped, gradually obviate the need for an extensive army presence to protect civilian reconstruction.

Such local forces in the past have been linked to abuses that have eroded popular support for the government.

## Stone Backs Latin States' Peace Efforts

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America ended a trip to the area with a strong statement of support for the four Latin nations attempting to negotiate solutions to regional problems.

The envoy, Richard B. Stone, said Tuesday, before leaving for Washington, that the United States had narrowed its differences with Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela — known collectively as the Contadora Group — after the Panamanian island where they first met in January — over how the negotiations should proceed.

"We want to support their agenda rather than trying to impose our agenda," Mr. Stone said. "It is for

them to find the agenda, the style and the procedures that they believe can most effectively get us to a peaceful and justifiable solution."

The United States, while saying earlier that it backed the efforts of the Contadora Group, has had serious differences of opinion in the past over methods of negotiation, according to diplomats in Central America.

The members of the Contadora Group, which assembled again Tuesday in Panama at the under-secretary level, have sought to deal with one issue at a time in the region, beginning with the Honduran-Nicaraguan border issue. To do this, the group has attempted to bring together Honduras and Nicaragua for talks.

The United States has called for

comprehensive solutions. Washington has repeatedly said it wants an end to insurgencies, a ban on outside arms and the withdrawal of foreign military advisers.

In addition, the administration continues to qualify its support for the Contadora process by linking it to another Central American initiative, the Forum for Peace and Democracy. That group was convened by Thomas O. Enders, then assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, in October in San José, Costa Rica.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stone did refer to peace "initiatives" in the plural. He also reiterated the U.S. position that the question of arms supplies and military advisers had to be dealt with regionally.

The Mexican government, which had been counting on Prime Minis-

ter Felipe González of Spain to press the White House next week for its support for the Contadora process, seemed pleased with Mr. Stone's visit.

Mr. Stone had a long meeting and lunch Monday with Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amador, a former ambassador to Washington. On Monday evening he met with President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado.

After the meetings, the Mexican Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying Mr. Stone had agreed that the Contadora process was "the only way to find a peaceful solution in the Central American region." U.S. Embassy officials explained that what the ambassador meant was that he supported it as the only process around at this time.

## Thorn Warns EC of 'Grave Crisis' on Budget

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, warned Wednesday that if the EC summit to be held this weekend in Stuttgart did not resolve crucial budgetary issues, "a grave crisis" would result.

The meeting, scheduled for Friday, Saturday and Sunday, "is crucial for the future of the community," Mr. Thorn said at a news conference in Brussels. "The difficulties are enormous."

Mr. Thorn's remarks came amid signs that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain is determined to cause a political storm at the summit unless Britain receives a rebate on its net contribution to the 1983 EC budget. Mrs. Thatcher is seeking about 1.3 billion European Currency Units by July 21.

A senior EC official said "the

British threat" was real, adding, "The summit outlook right now is confused, tense and basically grim."

Mr. Thorn said he planned to consult Thursday in Bonn with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to attempt to work out guidelines and a timetable for reducing the EC's soaring farm spending and for generating revenues by increasing value-added taxes.

"Stuttgart cannot make miracles," Mr. Thorn said. The latest financial estimates, he said, show that farm spending will prevent the EC from financing expenditures for the current year, as well as those for 1984, which are to be decided July 21 by EC budget ministers.

"We have our back to the wall," Mr. Thorn added, "and if we want to avoid political and financial bankruptcy of the Community, Stuttgart must turn the corner and open the perspective of a dynamic and rejuvenated Europe."

In London, Mrs. Thatcher predicted "a tremendous fight" over the budget. In an interview Wednesday in the Daily Express, she said, "There is quite a number of countries who receive enormous benefits" from the EC budget. "And the two of us who do the financing, Germany and ourselves, think it's grossly unfair."

Mrs. Thatcher did not say specifically that she would make the re-

bate an issue, but senior British officials have warned that she will insist on a specific amount to be refunded. If no agreement is reached, the officials say, Britain might withhold monthly budget payments.

"We are very determined," Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Monday in Luxembourg.

Responding to questions Wednesday, Mr. Thorn warned of a "grave crisis" if the summit failed to reach agreement on the budget. "It is a question of courage or squabbling," he said.

Britain's net contribution to the EC budget in 1983 has been estimated at more than 2 billion ECUs, representing about 19 percent of the total EC budget. Britain is seeking a two-thirds reduction, or 1.3 billion ECUs, possibly less, according to officials. Last year, Britain received a refund of 1.1 billion ECUs, and roughly equal amounts were refunded in 1980 and 1981.

In recent years, Britain and Germany have been the EC's only net contributors. Both governments have urged repeatedly that substantial cuts be made in farm spending. Farm expenditures account for about 61 percent of the 1983 budget.

Mrs. Thatcher said she was not hopeful that EC leaders would agree on a permanent solution to Britain's budgetary contribution.

"We shouldn't get the long-term agreement at Stuttgart this time," she said.

"I don't think we can go on producing surpluses to the extent we are," she said, "and have them financed in the way that they're financed at the moment."

West Germany insisted that West Germany will insist on a comprehensive reform package as a condition for financial rescue of the European Community at the summit, government officials said Wednesday.

But a West German spokesman, Peter Bommrich, strongly indicated that failure to reach agreement would not mean an imminent collapse of the community. Reuters reported from Bonn, Mr. Bommrich said a special session might be necessary after the summit, but he said he expected major issues to be resolved by December.

U.S. Jet Hijacked to Cuba

The Associated Press

MIAMI — An Eastern Airlines jet carrying 84 passengers and a crew of 11 was hijacked late Tuesday to Cuba, the fourth U.S. air piracy in two months, officials said. The plane, which had been on a Miami-New York flight, returned from Havana to Miami early Wednesday. The hijacker, a Cuban, was arrested in Havana.

## C. Holzmeister, Architect, Is Dead

Reuters

HALLEN, Austria — Clemens Holzmeister, 97, the Austrian architect who designed the parliament building in Ankara and the festival playhouse in Salzburg, died Sunday night, hospital officials announced here.

Mr. Holzmeister, a designer for many Salzburg festival productions, was the architect for the old

festival playhouse built between 1926 and 1937 and the new building that was put up between 1956 and 1960. The Turkish parliament building went up between 1938 and 1940.

Other death: Charles A. Doyle, 78, a Scottish-born labor leader in the United States and Britain and a founding member of the Congress of Indus-

trial Organizations, Friday in London. Mr. Doyle emigrated to the United States when he was 18 and joined the Communist Party there six years later. He was arrested several times and finally deported to Britain in 1953.

Yamaneh Tishk, 54, an army general and the interior minister of Uruguay since March 1981, Monday of cancer.

Nosrat Begum Afsar, 97, the only Muslim woman in the world to reach the level of Jihād, Islam's highest degree of learning, Sunday in Iran.

Andrei Popov, 66, a star of the Soviet cinema and the Moscow Art Theater, Tass reported. Mr. Popov made his name playing in late 19th-century and early 20th-century works, notably the title role in Gogol's "The Inspector-General."

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## Thatcher's Landslide Bringing New Leaders To the Political Fore

By Peter Osnes

Washington Post Service

LONDON — The landslide victory of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is forcing a major realignment of leadership in British politics, bringing a new generation forward to the fore in all political parties.

Policy-making and political strategy will be influenced more than ever by people who were still children at the end of World War II and who have not been primarily responsible, as one analyst said this week, for "the ordinary management of Britain's decline."

While by no means newcomers to prominence, their perspectives on Britain and the international scene have been shaped by a lifetime that began long after that of their predecessors, sometimes decades later. They are the first British leaders to mature since the empire was lost. That should give them an edge in defining Britain's role in today's world.

The resignations of Michael Foot as leader of the Labor Party and Roy Jenkins as leader of the Social Democratic Party remove two men who have been among the most important and active in British public life for 30 years.

Thatcher's dismissal of Francis Pym as foreign secretary consigns to the political wilderness the person who was regarded only a year or so ago as her main challenger for the leadership of the Conservative Party.

And her promotion to the House of Lords of William Whitelaw, the former home affairs secretary, ends his long career in the rough and tumble of the House of Commons.

In their places at the front ranks of the parties are coming such names as Neil Kinnock of Labor, David Owen of the Social Democrats and Leon Brittan, the new home secretary. All are under 45, or almost 25 years younger than Mr. Foot, 20 years younger than Mr. Whitelaw and more than 15 years younger than either Mr. Jenkins or Mr. Pym.

Already in place is David Steel, 45, who has led the Liberal Party since 1976. Mr. Steel added to the atmosphere of political volatility by suggesting in a radio interview Tuesday that he might step aside before the next general election.

Such a move — and the immediate reaction from his supporters was that he was probably weary from the campaign — would be a serious blow to the Liberals. The party's success in gaining a substantial popular vote was attributed to his comparatively vigorous and youthful image in contrast to those of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Foot.

The issue was not chiefly their chronological age, but what seemed in both cases to be an outdated manner and political style.

The significance of this inevitable passing of the torch goes well beyond Britain. Throughout Europe what political scientists call "the successor generation" is gradually coming to power. These are men and women who have no firsthand memories of the 1930s economic depression, the wartime collaboration with the United States and the dangers posed by Stalinism in the early postwar years.

They are, as a group, the first generation for whom television is a completely familiar instrument (as

computers will be for those who follow them in 15 or 20 years). One of the features common to Mr. Owen and Mr. Kinnock, whose political beliefs differ widely, is the skill with which they use a televised platform. Mr. Foot and Mr. Jenkins could never master the medium, and it was consistently held against them.

The meaning of this transition in terms of Britain's future is hard to

### NEWS ANALYSIS

judge. But there is little doubt that the atmosphere of politics and policy will be altered in time, as it was in the United States 25 years ago when John F. Kennedy, at 43, became the first president to have been born in the 20th century.

Mrs. Thatcher, at 57, does not come from that younger pool. In her revamped cabinet, many of the top jobs belong to her contemporaries or to men in their early fifties. In making those post-election choices, however, she alone among British party leaders was acting from strength, as Peter Jenkins, political editor of The Guardian, observed.

The Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party, the two parties that were least successful in the campaign, moved swiftly to shed their most visible liabilities. Mr. Foot and Roy Jenkins. Mr. Kinnock is the undisputed runner for Mr. Foot's job, although he faces competition for the post from Roy Hattersley, 50.

Mr. Owen, who was chosen Wednesday to lead the Social Democrats, was Britain's youngest foreign secretary at 38, when he belonged to the Labor Party.

It is highly probable, therefore, that next fall, Mrs. Thatcher will face three opposition party leaders who are not, in the British phrase, "yesterday's men." At the least, this should provide the country's political climate with a healthy gust of fresh air.

## Foot Says Polls Damaged Labor's Campaign Effort

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, charged Wednesday that opinion polls had played a "damaging role" in the campaign that led to his party's severe defeat in the elections.

At a meeting in the House of Commons of the 209 Labor members of Parliament — down from 288 elected in 1979 — Mr. Foot said he believed that he was resigning as Labor leader. He declined to express a preference as to his successor.

"We have suffered a very severe defeat at this election. No one can disagree that," said Mr. Foot, 69, a veteran peace campaigner and intellectual whose drifting style was often ridiculed in the campaign.

Of the polls, he said: "Pouring out day by day, almost drowning the real political arguments, they did exercise an influence which no democrat can dismiss as insignificant."

There were 60 opinion polls in the week leading to the election. All said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives had a wide lead.

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SCIENCE

# Lightning Rods: Franklin Had It Wrong

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ben Franklin and King George III rarely saw eye to eye on anything, including lightning rods. Franklin believed lightning rods should have sharp tips, the upper the better. George, who often felt like King Ben to go fly a kite, disagreed and had a palace equipped with blunt rods. And so the Americans and British went their separate ways — only politically but on the relative merits of lightning rod configuration.

It thus comes as something of a bolt out of the blue to learn that American scientists are conceding that Franklin, the authority on electricity and inventor of the lightning rod, was wrong while George, the monarch with an interest in technology but no particular expertise, is right. Experiments in recent years show that blunt-tipped rods, suitably grounded, are as effective than sharply pointed ones in using lightning harmlessly to earth.

Dr. Charles E. Moore, a physicist in New Mexico, reported in a recent issue of The Journal of the Franklin Institute that the electric fields above blunter rods were as much as two times stronger over greater distances than those above sharp rods. This, he said, "can be significant in the possible interception of an approaching lightning streamer."

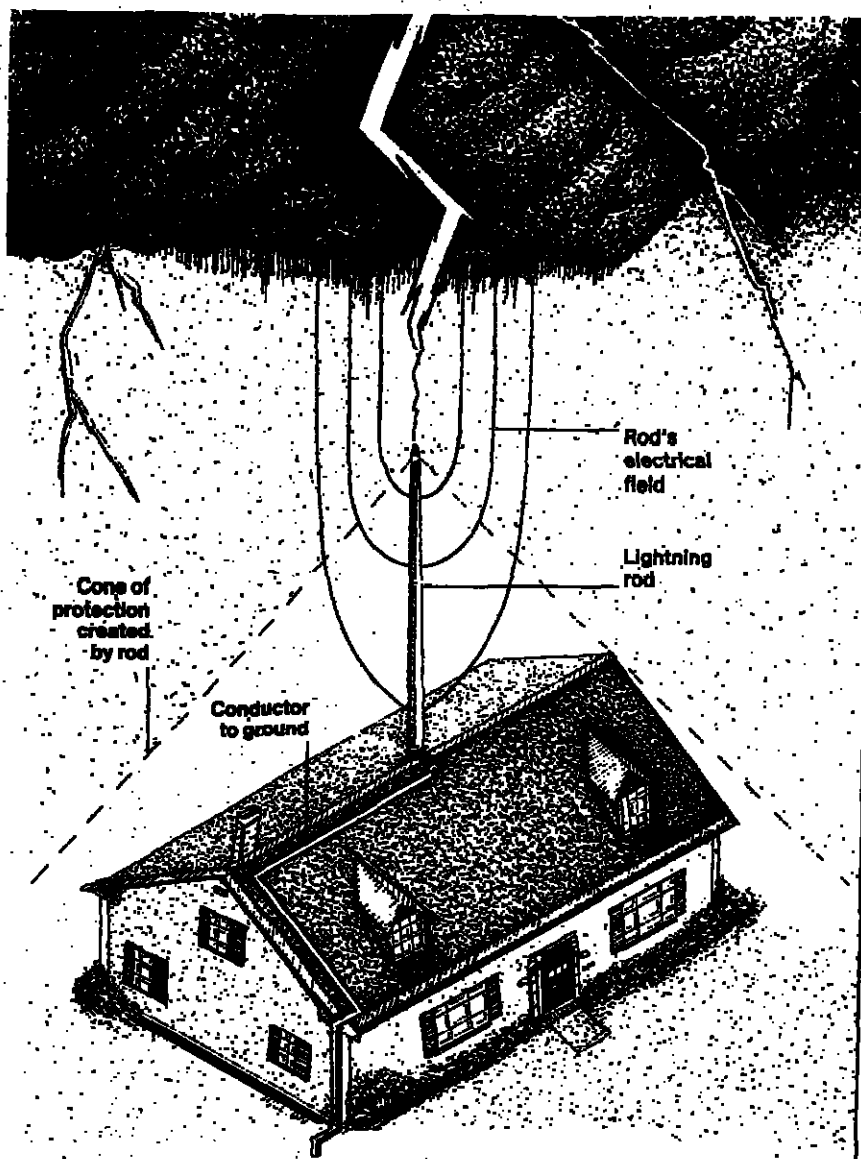
Moreover, Dr. Moore said, sharp rods create around their tips a dense sheath of electrified, ionized, particles, which reduce the probability of lightning's striking the rod. In so protecting itself from lightning, instead of drawing it, a rod is not as likely to fulfill its intended notion of diverting lightning from other exposed objects in the vicinity.

Consequently, with the season of severe summer thunderstorms at hand, lightning experts are recommending the use of rods with blunt or, at the very least, knob-shaped tips. Though a rod of any shape is better than none, Dr. Bernard Vonnegut, an atmospheric scientist at the State University of New York in Albany, praised Dr. Moore's research and said he would definitely use a blunt-tipped lightning rod.

Dr. Moore, a professor of physics at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro, based his conclusions on two decades of experiments with balloons flights into storms, with small rockets that trigger lightning, and with arrays of rods both sharp and blunt. By its geometry, he found, a blunt conductor is more likely to draw lightning.

Describing his work in a telephone interview, Dr. Moore said, "It turns out George III was right — but not for the right reason."

But, then, Franklin was also initially mistaken about the value of a lightning rod. In 1750, he discovered that static electricity could be conducted away from a charged metal sphere by a nearby iron needle. He suggested that thunderstorms might be discharged in the same manner with elevated, pointed iron rods connected to the earth by a wire. Franklin thus invented lightning rods with the hope that they would dissipate thunderstorm electricity and so prevent lightning from striking.



caused by moist air rising to mix with colder air and generate an excessive electric charge, flow toward the ground in rapid steps known as leaders. A change of electricity propagated by the rod connects with the downward current to establish a circuit. With the circuit completed, a tremendous surge of electricity leaping upward along the circuit produces the flash of crackling light that, in a dramatic trick on the senses, appears to be heading downward. No damage is done, though, because the rod dissipates the electricity by grounding it. If the downward currents had not connected with upward currents from the lightning rod, they might have linked up indiscriminately and disastrously with discharges from the electric fields of other objects such as buildings, chimneys, tall trees or golfers.

To be effective, a lightning rod must be the highest object near the structure it protects.

While Franklin remained enamored of the idea that pointed rods could prevent lightning, scientists in England (with the same mistaken object in mind) decided the risks were too great. On their recommendation, George III endorsed blunt rods on the assumption that "sharpened rods might attract lightning and thus promote the mischief that it was hoped to prevent."

Over the next two centuries, the British tended to favor blunt rods or grounded copper wire running along rooftops. In 1876, James Clerk Maxwell, the Scottish physicist who discovered the principles of electromagnetism, found no significant virtue in pointed lightning rods.

To this day, however, the Franklin legacy being so strong, U.S. standards specify pointed and vertical lightning rods.

Dr. Moore said the electric field at the tip of a sharp rod is much stronger than that over a blunt one, which would seem to support Franklin's idea. But at heights greater than two inches above the tip, the fields are as much as one and a half to two times stronger for the blunt rod, and they extend farther. This suggests, Dr. Moore reported, that "the blunt conductor may often win the competition to provide the first successful, upward-going streamer that connects with the down-coming leader to earth."

His other observation — that sharp rods actually protect themselves from lightning strokes — followed experiments in the mountains near

Socorro. In 16 years, Dr. Moore said, sharp-pointed rods there were never struck by lightning, although other objects in the vicinity were struck repeatedly, and the objects were presumably in the "cone of protection" of the rods.

"These and other reports lead us to conclude that conventional, sharply pointed lightning rods fail to protect structures beneath them from lightning, and that they often do not provide the preferential path to ground for lightning currents in the vicinity," he reported.

Such discoveries are reminders that science still has much to learn about the nature of lightning and thunderstorms. About 2,000 thunderstorms are in progress in the world at any one time. The Empire State Building is struck by lightning an average of 23 times a year, disproving the notion that lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Lightning killed 77 persons and hurt 174 in the United States last year.

To learn more about lightning, French scientists, working with Dr. Moore, are firing small rockets with trailing wires over the New Mexico mountains. The results have included revealing photographs and measurements of current flows in lightning. Temperatures inside a lightning bolt can reach 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit, five times that of the surface of the sun.

Dr. Vonnegut of the State University of New York is analyzing photographs of lightning taken by astronauts on three space shuttle flights. In widely separate storms over the Amazon, he said, lightning discharges appear to occur in a sequential pattern, as if "they were talking to each other."

Dr. Vonnegut is trying to develop automatic satellite-borne instruments for forecasting the development of severe thunderstorms.

Another atmospheric scientist at the State University of New York in Albany, Dr. Richard Orville, has established a lightning-locating network of instruments stretching from upstate New York to Virginia. He hopes to correlate his data with images from meteorological satellites to determine when and where lightning is most likely to strike.

His research is of particular interest to the power utilities. Lightning striking an electrical transmission tower in Westchester County set in motion the failures that caused the New York blackout of July 1977.

# Policing Scientists: The Darsee Case

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A young researcher fakes the bulk of his 100 publications, gets caught red-handed, and publicly apologizes after federal and university investigators expose the extent of his deception. The case would appear to be closed. Yet the celebrated fakery of Dr. John Darsee, performed over 14 years, raises fundamental questions about the allegedly self-policing nature of science. How could he get away with so much for so long?

Robert H. Ebert, former dean of the Harvard Medical School, asserts that such cases reveal that fakery "can occur in a system which all too often is claimed to be immune to such deviations."

In 1981, Dr. Darsee was caught faking data on experimental dogs in a heart study at the Harvard Medical School. The discovery eventually resulted in his dismissal from Harvard and the harshest possible federal punishment: a cutoff from research funds for 10 years. Investigations also revealed a string of earlier falsifications, including some in his work at Emory University in Atlanta.

In last week's New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Darsee apologized for slipping two fraudulent papers into the journal. "I am deeply sorry for allowing these inaccuracies and falsehoods to be published in the Journal and apologize to the editorial board and readers of the New England Journal," he wrote.

The flawed reports, and 50 other papers and abstracts, were retracted at the urging of medical detectives from Emory, where Dr. Darsee worked before taking his cardiology fellowship at Harvard at age 31. There, too, he faked it. After the results of a federal investigation were announced in February, Harvard retracted 9 of Dr. Darsee's papers. Unlike Emory, Harvard did not bother to retract abstracts based on bogus work.

According to his former superior at Harvard, Dr. Eugene Braunwald, Dr. Darsee "cheated for over 14 years at two distinguished universities without detection."

By publishing fake work so extensively, Dr. Darsee, it seems, managed to topple one of the fundamental assumptions concerning the public nature of science. The conventional wisdom says that scientific claims are rigorously checked by peer scrutiny and the replication of experiments; from this self-verifying system, error of all sorts is speedily and inexorably thrown out.

Yet Dr. Darsee managed to slip quite easily through the triple safety net that guards against fraud.

The first net is peer review, in which experts advise the government about what scientific work should be funded. The second is the referee system, in which scientific journals send a manuscript out for review to judge whether it merits publication. The final defense is replication, in which scientists in distant labs repeat the work and confirm or refute it.

That Dr. Darsee managed to slip through this network undetected for 14 years reveals, Dr. Braunwald said, "the extraordinary difficulty of detecting fabrication by a clever individual," rather than a family system.

Yet what is especially remarkable about Dr. Darsee's string of

fabrications is that they went undetected even after extraordinary measures — far beyond the protections of the triple safety net — were brought into play.

According to the report of the Emory committee, one researcher there in 1978 had an impression of "dishonesty" in Dr. Darsee's work after collaborating with him on a project, and brought the suspicions to higher authorities. But nothing happened.

In May 1981, after Dr. Darsee admitted having fudged the raw data for a single experiment at Harvard, Dr. Braunwald launched an investigation that found that "no misleading information" had been published. The all-clear signal

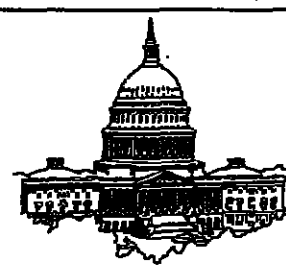
was repeated by a committee appointed by the dean of the Harvard Medical School, which concluded that Dr. Darsee's published work was accurate.

But the first impartial look at the problem — by federal investigators — found widespread problems at Harvard and touched off investigations at Emory.

Why did Dr. Darsee admit the single fraud in the first place? What worked where the self-policing system failed? As federal investigators reported, Dr. Darsee's peers at Harvard had plenty of suspicions but no proof. After faking some data, however, Dr. Darsee left evidence in a trash can and confessed when confronted with these scraps of paper.

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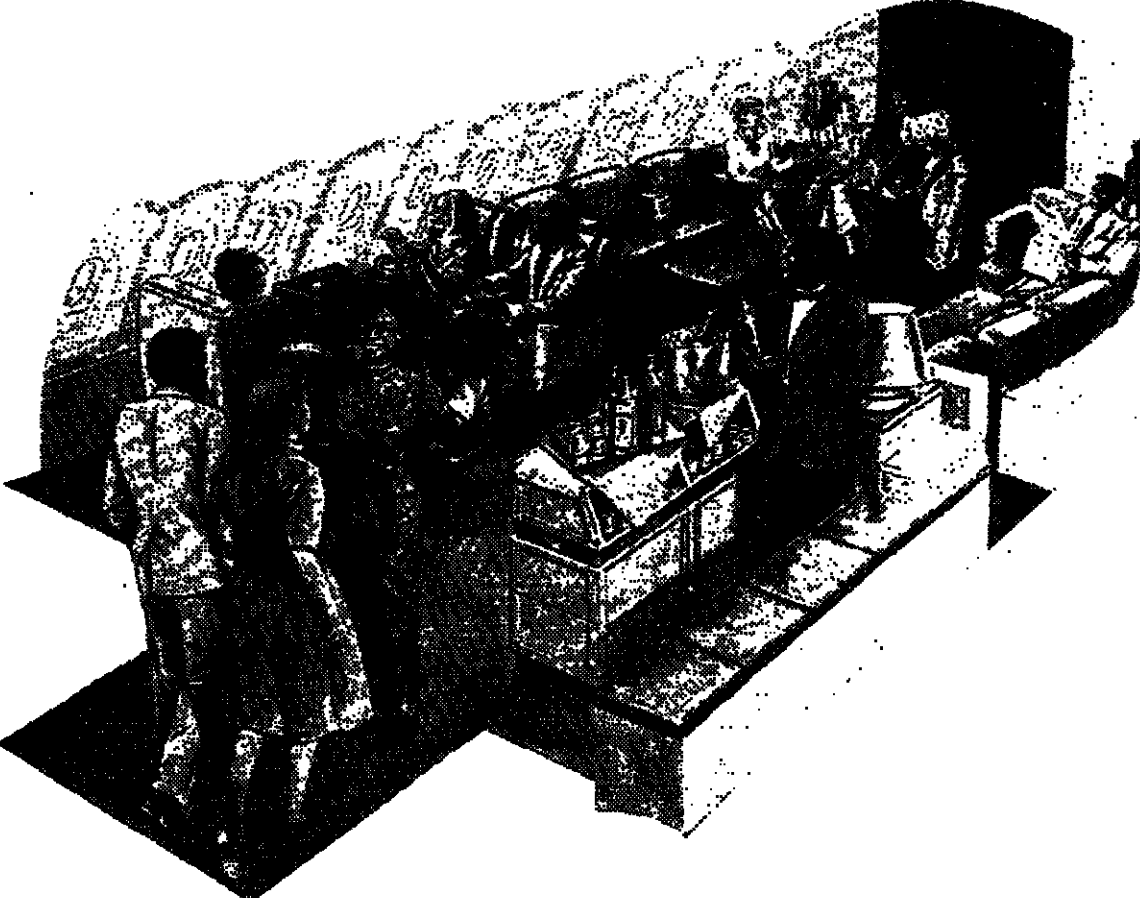
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# Study Backs Meteor Idea Of '08 Blast

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Analysis of debris from Siberia and ice from the South Pole has strengthened the idea that the enormous blast that devastated tens of miles of Siberia in 1908 was an explosion of a meteor above the Earth's surface.

Dr. Ramachandran Ganapathy of the J.T. Baker Chemical Co. in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, said his studies indicated that the meteor weighed more than 7 million tons and was at least 500 feet in diameter.

Dr. Ganapathy examined eight tiny spheres found at the site by Soviet scientists. He reported the detailed chemical findings in the June 10 issue of Science magazine.

"These data establish that all eight spheres are extraterrestrial," he said.

The explosion in the Tunguska region of central Siberia on June 30, 1908, felled trees over an area of hundreds of square miles. Sunlight reflected from debris thrown into the atmosphere lit the night sky for several days over Europe and western Asia. No crater has been found in the area, ruling out a meteorite impact.

Dr. Ganapathy said all eight spheres were rich in iridium, which scientists consider a reliable indicator of extraterrestrial origin. The spheres also contained nickel and cobalt, elements that he said were always found with iridium in cosmic matter.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Racism and Business

Uniquely among modern governments, South Africa employs all the instruments of state to subjugate a racial majority. Having chosen to be a nation apart, it invites special contempt. Americans, as well as most others, want nothing to do with South Africa.

Yet South Africa is a bountiful market for American enterprise: \$2.3 billion in direct investments, \$1.1 billion in private bank loans, nearly \$6 billion in yearly trade. Some think that this economic relationship supports racism, others contend that it mitigates the condition of South African blacks. Periodically, Americans ask how this market leverage might be better used against injustice.

It's a hard question, and Brooklyn's Stephen Solz, leading a score of congressmen, proposes a hard new answer. They would legislate fair employment standards for all American companies that operate in South Africa with more than 20 employees. Although a justifiable response to the inhumanity of South Africa's system, that would be a sizable leap onto untested terrain.

This much has been tested: About half the American concerns trading in South Africa adhere to a voluntary code drawn up by the Rev. Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia. It calls for blacks and whites doing equal work, and the training of non-whites for supervisory and technical jobs. The Sullivan code offends South Africa's custom, but not its laws or pretensions. The benefits to blacks, although uneven, seem to have been considerable. And by blunting demands for stiffer sanctions, the Sullivan code also benefits white South Africans and all American traders.

But the code is voluntary. Some companies object to any interference. Some resist for bottom-line reasons. (The New York Times do-

clines to sign because even if that were consistent with objective news gathering, the code is not applicable to small operations involving only Americans.) The Solz bill would require larger American operations to observe the Sullivan code. Desirable as that sounds, it raises troublesome questions:

• Who would monitor compliance? Turning American diplomats in South Africa into plant inspectors, as the bill proposes, is unwise. If an embassy official is diligent, he becomes embroiled in domestic affairs. If he is not, the law goes unenforced.

• Who would judge compliance? As legal cases develop, American courts would have to interpret another country's laws and weigh its citizens' petitions. And if Pretoria retaliated by limiting access to inspectors, the measure might be less effective than the voluntary plan.

• What precedent would be created? South Africa's racism is peculiarly offensive, but the proposed response would create a new U.S. standard for economic relations. Why should Congress not then legislate similarly against injustice to, say, women in Saudi Arabia?

Americans' frustrations should be obvious. They are exacerbated by the Reagan administration's bland, unfruitful policy of "constructive engagement." Even hard-boiled European traders now talk of adopting Sullivan-style restrictions on dealings there.

The Solz bill is probably the wrong way to press our values, and it may diminish the voluntary program too readily. But South Africans should heed the anxiety it represents. Even Rev. Sullivan, the author of the voluntary code, now supports making it legally binding. Multiracial America will not forever "engage" South Africa if doing so appears to condone and uphold its racist doctrines.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Messenger Leaves

Controllers on Earth send out a message every morning to the little Pioneer 10 spacecraft. Even at the speed of light, it is not until evening that they receive Pioneer's faint answer. Within a few years even that small voice will fall silent, as its radio-isotope power ebbs. But Pioneer has become a message in itself.

Eleven years and 2.8 billion miles from home, Pioneer has left the realm of the Sun's known planets, the first man-made object to depart from the solar system. It was not intended as a messenger but as a scientific explorer, and has fulfilled that mission wonderfully. It has flown over the clouds of Jupiter, inspected the giant hurricane known as Jupiter's Red Spot. Even now it is watching out for the unseen body, perhaps a 10th planet, that perturbs the paths of Neptune and Uranus.

But now that Pioneer has crossed the ultimate frontier, it has also become a postcard to posterity. There are two prospects, each a spur to the imagination. In the next million years it will glide past the nearer stars—Barnard's

star, Ross 248, Altair and Lambda Serpentis. Perhaps some alien from these or other stars will encounter the craft. They will find a message: a map giving Earth's position in relation to 14 radio beacon stars, and an engraving showing earthlings, male and female, should that distinction mean anything to them.

The other outcome, if Pioneer is not thus intercepted, is that in some 5 billion years, when both Sun and Earth are dead, the spacecraft will cross its next major milestone, the scalloped rim of the galaxy.

Are such ventures into the void worth the money? Does space hold any future for humans? Pessimists say no, and they almost broke the link to Pioneer last year with their proposed cut in NASA's budget for tracking spacecraft. Optimists say yes, humans must explore space, if only because of a calculation that Earth will not remain habitable as the Sun grows old. Whichever side wins the argument, Pioneer will still be sailing on.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Flyaway Dreamer

The American probe that has been sailing toward infinity for the past 11 years is lucky indeed. Every passing hour puts another 50,000 kilometers between it and us. And now it has left the solar system altogether, with understandable relief. The runaway probe dreams, perhaps, that beyond our planets it will find what no one here below still hopes for: regal, astral peace. A machine's privilege.

—Bruno Prappat in Le Monde (Paris).

### The Papal Visit to Poland

The pope's visit will influence the prevailing mood among a large part of the Polish population and have a wide echo in the world. We shall all approach with respect the moral instructions of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and those referring to the issues of social conscience, if such instructions are voiced. [But] efforts to address them politically, if such efforts are made by lay political gamblers—efforts to use them to deepen divisions, fan hatred and justify negative attitudes in questions of social conscience—would be pure manipulation, injuring the moral prestige and broadly conceived interests of the church and those of all Polish society.

—Zydzia Wazarszany (Warsaw).

Much depends on the course of the papal visit to Poland. Leaders of the Polish Communist Party and Roman Catholic Church will find themselves strange partners in a delicate balancing act with the unpredictable reactions of the Polish people, while the Kremlin provides a potentially hostile audience.

Western policy in Poland will likewise be

influenced by the outcome of the visit. Washington has promised to relax economic sanctions when the Jaruzelski regime moves from its present repressive measures of control, and with the world media again focusing attention on Poland the government has made every effort to ensure that adverse publicity is reduced to the minimum. For Gen. Jaruzelski, the papal visit offers a last opportunity to gain some official recognition from the outside world for his regime, which has won little respect among Poles or in the countries of the West. Without a more positive attitude to the regime among the Poles themselves, labor productivity will continue to fall and the long-term recovery of the economy will be even less likely.

—The Times (London).

### Ambassador to the Rescue

The unsung hero at the Williamsburg summit was Evan Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to France, who was secretly positioned at Williamsburg as a safety precaution. French President Francois Mitterrand had notified the White House privately weeks before the economic summit that he would never agree to any document outside the economic area. But Mr. Reagan wanted the summit to emphasize Western unity against Soviet efforts to defeat NATO's nuclear rearmament plan. When summoned by the president at the last minute to help convert Mr. Mitterrand, Ambassador Galbraith was there and, after hours of discussion, the French president came around.

One result: Mr. Galbraith's stock inside the White House stands higher today than that of any other ambassador.

—Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

## FROM OUR JUNE 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Press on Trial in Seoul

SEOUL — The British Supreme Court, with Justice Bourne of Shanghai presiding, has begun a trial in the consulate here that promises to become a "cause célèbre." This is the prosecution, directed from London under the Orders in Council regulating the British-owned press in China and Korea, of Ernest Bethell, publisher of the Daily News of Korea. The charge is that articles in Mr. Bethell's vernacular edition inspired the present revolt and tended to create strife between the Korean government and its subjects. The principal article was produced from a San Francisco Korean paper, praising the assassins of D.W. Stevens, adviser of the Korean government.

### 1933: Trotsky Advises America

FRANKFURT, Turkey — In an interview, Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader, said: "You have asked my opinion of the World Economic Conference. I have not the slightest illusion as to its results. If the innumerable conferences of recent years teach anything, it is that real contradictions cannot be eliminated by general formulae which inevitably make the essence of all such conferences. Actions are necessary, (such as) settlement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In so far as your new administration launches out on this path, it will take an extremely important step from the standpoint of international politics as well as the standpoint of economics."

## Reasons to Go On Meeting Like This

By Patt Derian

WASHINGTON — Here is a small ceremonial spoon, virtually weightless, lacquered gold, with red and green stylized designs. It is Russian, a present, handed across the table during a momentary pause in a hunched conversation about nuclear war. It was given, politely, by a Russian man and received, politely, by me.

We were participants in an unofficial exchange conference between Americans and Soviets on arms control, disarmament and U.S.-Soviet relations, in a Minneapolis hotel. The five-day meeting was sponsored by the Institute for Policy Studies. Some 50 persons, more or less evenly divided between nations, sat closely about an immense rectangle of tables for long hours.

The Soviet statements, usually as stylized and carefully executed as the designs on my gift, demanded careful listening to determine if there was any deviation from the standard rhetorical detail. For those Americans expert in arms, there may have been something. For me, the discussions were as weightless as the spoon. And as ceremonial.

There is never a concession of imperfection by Soviets around a table; total denial is the norm.

While the conference itself was definitely not official, not sponsored by the U.S. government, not on the diplomatic agenda, not part of any official bilateral record, there is no such thing as an "unofficial" Soviet delegation. The people

in attendance came at the behest of their government.

Dealing with official delegates is like talking with people encased in cloudy glass. The canned speeches, supercilious conversations, probing are barely relieved by time-out trades about work habits, children. The effect is one of exhaustion, exasperation, creeping cynicism.

The Soviets come across as a fixed unit, confident that they have "the correct information." The Americans seem to come across as pieces in a menacing kaleidoscope, encased but constantly moving and presenting new patterns. Even the most sophisticated and experienced of the Soviets, the very smoothest, don't get us, don't fathom this society, much less its democracy.

A taped-for-television public forum put on by the Humphrey Institute at the University of Minnesota, nominally on arms control and disarmament, demonstrated the non-understanding. Three Americans and three Soviets appeared on stage with a moderator. Members of the audience lined up at two microphones and for an hour one after another raised human rights issues.

Some were former Soviet citizens, all were serious and very few dealt with nuclear war. It was a tough session, and the Soviets were visibly annoyed and shaken.

One man asked if the Soviets would make an inquiry or give

some information about Galina Vilchinskaya, who had served three years in prison for reading the Bible to some children in the woods. She was rearrested, after refusing to join the "official" Baptist Church, and at last was awaiting trial. He stumbled in the pronunciation of Vilchinskaya and was curiously dismissed by the Soviet respondent, who said scornfully that he "should learn to pronounce the name first."

A woman commented that the forum was "an important occasion to send a message to Andropov: Free Sakharov." The Soviet delegate sitting next to me whispered, "Who is that woman?" I shrugged. "Don't you know her?" I asked with disbelief. One of his colleagues on stage observed, late in the program, "These people are not representative of the United States."

That session provided the only break in the too-pat-to-be-believed unanimity of the Soviets. They reacted, "There's an example of democracy," "hated." And, "This cannot be given the name of 'forum' — 'organized event,' perhaps. It could have been avoided." So here was some genuine communication, at last. Anger.

The chairman of the Soviet delegation later read aloud a letter of apology from a Mr. Swenson. But Don Fraser, mayor of Minneapolis, while he "regretted the diversion of the discussion," pointed out that

the forum had been "a piece of American political life" and that the Soviets needed to understand it because "it will continue."

Perception and language difficulties? Yes, but more than that. We are people from antithetical systems. There is no nation more "foreign" to Americans than the Soviet Union. And so it is for them.

Friendship could be attained between the two nations, would have nothing to do with arms control, disarmament or U.S.-Soviet relations. Why keep shooting?

Americans are not going to come around to "understanding" or approving the consistent gross violations of human rights by the Soviet government. Nonetheless, we are obliged to know the Soviets because we have business between us — nuclear arms, war, mistake, the death of all life on the planet.

We must meet because our diversity seems mad to them and their singular intolerance of diversity seems mad to us. The only way to comprehension is knowledge and experience. That won't come with meeting 10,000 Soviets or Americans once. It comes with meeting the same people over and over again, getting past opening statements and host-guest rituals to whatever else is there.

The writer, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, contributed this column to The Washington Post.



## When Pheromones Buzz on Oaken Hot-Lines

By Monroe E. Price

NEW YORK — The National Science Foundation speculates that when trees are endangered they may emit signals that induce nearby trees to change their chemistry to protect themselves. The implications for political philosophy are worrisome.

The word scientists use for the basic unit of the apparent communication is "pheromone," an airborne chemical emission that may convey information from some trees to others and elicit responses.

Pretty clearly, our human world is full of faulty pheromones of another sort. There are constant but frequently ineffective signs of danger that we emit and recognize — cries for help, editorials, photographs of bleeding children, petitions. Also, our pheromones don't seem to elicit the kind of quiet and automatic response that perhaps in-

duces willow trees to alter their leaf chemistry when tent caterpillars attack neighboring willows.

Of course, quick judgment based on tentative conclusions is ill-advised. But it is alluring to contrast the way trees may handle messages and the way humans do.

Unlike many human communications, tree pheromones seem to be high on substance and low on noise. Nor do trees have to aggravate the sense of danger and intensify emotions of fear and desperation as a good for action. It is also probably true that trees have a common understanding of what constitutes a threat, whether chemical or insect, and that helps immeasurably.

With the National Science Foundation's study in mind, I mused, as I walk through the park: If trees were

humans, what would they do if faced with the possibility of nuclear proliferation, or the spread of toxic waste? Would the trees hold a summit conference? What would the hemlock be saying?

Trees learn other trees in competition for light and food, but they don't seem to have the human penchant for mutually assured destruction. This no doubt makes communication a little simpler. The kind of consensus that may lie at the heart of effective transmission of pheromones may be possible only if the danger comes from outside the kingdom, not from within.

It may well be that there are kinds of trees — such as the sturdy oak — in which communication systems are so well developed that strength and long life for the race

have evolved. Perhaps there are other kinds — the Dutch elm, for example — that don't get the word so easily and thus have been felled by parasites whose danger went unperceived and unpheromoned.

Undoubtedly, there is a Darwinism of botany that metaphorically can be applied to the tales of humanity as we ponder how political systems imitate, express and react to external threats and perils.

Collectively, we may be surprised that there are groups out there that quietly and critically convey danger signals in a way that gets results — without need for satellites, cable television and home computers linked through telephones.

The writer is dean of the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Japanese-U.S. Military Transfer: Still No Action

By Charles D. Sherman

TOKYO — Last January, two months after coming to power, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone committed Japan to sell military technology to the United States. Five months later, no technology has changed hands, nor is there even an agreement on how the sales will take place. What is holding things up?

Explorations in Tokyo by Japanese and American officials are contradictory. "The whole issue is in a confusing state," Kazuo Tanikawa, director-general of Japan's Defense Agency, said in an interview.

Mr. Tanikawa said procedural questions of times and places for the negotiations were largely to blame, but on top of that, "the U.S. has made no specific requests."

U.S. Ambassador Michael Mansfield said: "It was quite a struggle to get the Japanese to agree to an exchange of defense technology, but I'm very optimistic we'll be able to work out a satisfactory agreement. The Japanese are a people who do not make their decisions and come to final conclusions overnight."

But has Washington told Tokyo what it wants? "We have told them at least in part," Mr. Mansfield said. "But whether they have the whole picture remains to be seen, because it's a difficult subject which covers some very strategic areas."

An official at the Foreign Ministry, insisting on anonymity, said, "Mansfield didn't communicate correctly. The United States has never told us what it wants. We don't even know if we have anything it wants."

Kunihiko Makita, a deputy director in the Foreign Ministry's North American bureau, said of the proposed transfer of military technology: "We crossed over a high hurdle politically. It will be a sensitive matter in [the coming] months and years with the United States."

Mr. Makita said an agreement

could be reached sooner if Japan knew what the United States wanted. Perhaps no specific technologies are at stake in the current negotiations. Mr. Tanikawa believes Washington "just wants the system to be open in principle. In today's world it's hard to distinguish between technologies for military and public purposes. Japan seems to be good at flexible use of technology and its applications. We might be able to enhance the performance of some arms."

Two factors indirectly linked to technology transfer and defense questions as a whole are Japan's upper house elections later this month and the overall issue of U.S.-Japanese trade. Mr. Nakasone's popularity has climbed in recent polls, but a move just before the election to reach an accord with the United States could provoke an angry reaction among pacifist-minded Japanese.

U.S. officials both in Japan and the United States praise the prime minister's leadership and make clear their hope that he will remain in office for an extended period. Thus, the United States will carefully avoid pressuring Mr. Nakasone before the election. Said Mr. Mansfield, "We would like the Japanese to speed up a little bit, but we have to be patient rather than demanding."

The Japanese are skeptical of U.S. assurances that the two issues of trade and defense are distinct. The trade dispute and the world recession have, in Mr. Tanikawa's words, "cast a shadow over defense."

Mr. Mansfield says there is no link "whatever" between trade and defense questions. "The Japanese have been told that often enough by me and members of this embassy."

The United States has had little leverage in moving Japan to spend more on defense, but the increasing

imbalance in trade — \$30 billion in U.S. red ink with Japan is projected for this year — has put Tokyo in the position of seeking some sort of accommodation with U.S. demands.

Michio Royama, professor of international affairs at Sophia University in Tokyo and an analyst of Japanese foreign policy, is critical of Mr. Nakasone's emphasis on defense cooperation with America. "The prime minister was eager to show Reagan he was cooperating to fend off U.S. pressure," Prof. Royama said.

The pressure takes the form of protectionist legislation put forward in the U.S. Congress. Mr. Mansfield says that "if the Japanese do not flesh out these [trade] packages which they have proposed, then next

year, with high unemployment and a presidential as well as congressional election, I think the emotions will become more intense, the dangers more apparent, and the possibility of protectionist legislation more feasible."

Japan's follow-through on its technology transfer commitment thus becomes all the more important as a symbol and, according to Mr. Tanikawa, as "a test of the alliance." The Japanese see a transfer agreement giving them more time to deal with the trade difficulties.

When will the accord come? Mr. Mansfield says he doesn't know. Mr. Tanikawa says he believes the issue will be decided late this summer when he has tentatively planned talks in Washington with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

International Herald Tribune.

## Kissinger: A Method At Issue

By Sydney Sehanberg

NEW YORK — So swift and so silent have been the attacks by friends and suitors of Henry Kissinger on a new book that one feels compelled to try to understand the significance of this controversy.

Mr. Kissinger's admirers seem to think that if readers of "The Price of Power" accept what Seymour Hersh, a respected investigative journalist, has written about the former national security adviser and secretary of state, then the underpinnings of contemporary American foreign policy will have been badly eroded.

Let us not probe into the past, they say, let us look at the ends and not the means. Mr. Kissinger employed. Let us forgive his abuses of power and gather round his flame instead. Kissinger's more important legacy to America than his is: Perhaps Mr. Hersh's exhaustive book has the effect of doing the same, but his work is designed as a corrective, an examination of the carefully crafted Kissinger legend to see if it stands up.

What Mr. Hersh essentially says, with heavy documentation, is that Mr. Kissinger rarely acted in the national interest but more often in his own, and that this seriously flawed his policies and his legacy.

Mr. Kissinger's protectors would like to depict this as a dispute between a brilliant statesman and a monomaniacal journalist with an intent to smear. But this only trivializes the matter, and it is a much more important issue than that.

The issue is government by constitution, by laws and by the rules of checks and balances.

Mr. Kissinger's memoirs, perhaps unwittingly, told us how he managed to find those laws and checks. If only Congress had not been pusillanimous, he kept saying, if only the liberals hadn't opposed his policies so vigorously, then the Kissinger-Nixon program would have succeeded in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Were Mr. Kissinger's methods in consequential side issues, or central to his policies — and this central to the debate over how foreign policy ought to be conducted?

The evidence, I think, including that in Mr. Kissinger's own writings, says that he was central. So consistently did he circumvent the limitations placed on his use of power by the Constitution and by Congress that subversions became the norm.

Perhaps one's opinions are shaped to some degree by geography. I watched the results of Mr. Kissinger's policies from India and Cambodia in the 1970s. Maybe when you become an unwilling expert on refugees and an involuntary observer of death by starvation and bombing, your standards for explanations of the world are otherwise lacking the urge to pursue.

Mr. Kissinger, the record shows, presided over the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969-70 without the advice and consent of Congress. He says this bombing was necessary to disrupt Hanoi's sanctuaries in Cambodia so that U.S. troops could be extracted more painlessly from South Vietnam; but the test of history says the bombing widened the war and thus made a longer tenable Cambodia's important but fragile neutrality.

That he pushed, and the U.S. invasion that followed in the spring of 1970, were the first steps in a policy that brought the war full-blown to Cambodia and thus began creating the conditions that made possible the rise to power and to terror of the Khmer Rouge communists.

Mr. Kissinger showed his impatience with laws and Congress and calls for restraint — and his lack of concern for the Cambodians — in many ways. He sent subordinates to testify before congressional committees that there was no significant refugee problem in Cambodia, and therefore no need for much refugee aid — when the problem in actuality was severe. Time and again he sought to evade the Cooper-Church amendment, which had put limitations on U.S. involvement in the Cambodian war. When these abuses were occasionally exposed, his surrogates at the U.S. Embassy simply told lies.

Cambodia is not the whole picture, but it is a microcosm of Mr. Kissinger's methods and their results. No doubt some of his supporters will rise to attack this column as part of the personal "hatchet job" conspiracy they see in the Hersh book. But this discussion is not about personalities. It is about the laws and constitutional rules that are fundamental to American government and make America different from the other great powers. The alternative is an authoritarian form of government. I think that is the question raised by Mr. Kissinger's years as architect of U.S. foreign policy.

The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Topic A, for One

Regarding "U.S. Revising Stand on Missile Reduction" (IHT, June 8):

President Reagan is quoted as saying of a summit meeting with Yuri Andropov: "We never ruled that out, but I think there has to be something to discuss, though."

Something to discuss? There are thousands of nuclear weapons in the world, any 200 of which could effectively destroy mankind.

BEN LANE

Solentuna, Sweden.

### The ILO's House

Regarding "The ILO in an Evolving World" (IHT, June 2 and 3):

The ILO's worldwide concern and involvement with workers' problems and its campaign to promote and

protect basic human rights, as gloriously preached by Francis Blanchard, the director-general, are not in evidence within the United Nations family.

The frustrating and infuriating so-called justice that UN agencies mete out to their own workers painfully undermines the ILO's credibility.

An international civil servant forced to lodge a complaint against his UN employer must deal directly with the culprit. First the agency's head rejects his claim, then the complaint faces an internal appeals committee, which has become a rubber stamp, and finally he comes up against the UN or ILO administrative tribunals. The verdict of the tribunals cannot be appealed.

If the agency considers itself threatened, it can ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion — but it can block a similar move by the employee.

Mr. Blanchard needs a commission of inquiry in his own backyard.

K.J. LOROCH

Hamburg.

### An Attractive Dollar

Regarding the editorial "Reagan and the Dollar" (IHT, June 4):

This New York Times editorial reflects the timeless and mistaken belief that one more little effort of international cooperation can save the day. Does the writer not realize that French interest rates are now higher than those in the United States? Does he or she not realize that the French franc is rising far more rapidly than the U.S. dollar?

Only one factor draws foreign money to America: confidence.

CHARLES BRIGGS

Cannes.

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31	34	41	42	43	44	57	60	66	69	108	112	126	129	146	172	173
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10545	10549	10569	10582	10586	10587	10591	10601	10602	10611	10620	10634	10646	10648	10657	10698	10704
10728	10734	10735	10736	10743	10753	10760	10764	10765	10801	10815	10819	10820	10833	10836	10854	10859
10872	10876	10898	10910	10931	10933	10936	10940	10945	10956	10984	10994	11005	11037	11038	11048	11054
11055	11074	11082	11086	11099	11106	11108	11113	11116	11138	11163	11165	11181	11184	11188	11201	11207
11217	11227	11228	11233	11246	11265	11267	11268	11273	11311	11313	11333	11357	11358	11367	11368	11372
11377	11410	11417	11418	11430	11432	11438	11447	11451	11462	11463	11464	11465	11466	11467	11468	11469
11583	11584	11587	11590	11626	11647	11648	11649	11659	11663	11671	11681	11693	11699	11707	11714	11719
11728	11746	11747	1													



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1983

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## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

### E.F. Hutton Official Says Traders Have Switched to Being Investors

"Too scared to sell" — E.F. Hutton's director of research, Thomas B. Stiles II, offers that explanation for the stock market's continued buoyancy. He contrasts it with a "too scared to buy" outlook towards Wall Street that had prevailed from 1974 until stocks exploded on the upside 10 months ago.

"Equity-market participants had developed a highly rational, trading-oriented mentality, and stocks were purchased with a clear aim towards sale," he said. "In our view, August 1982 represented the shattering of this investment philosophy and its replacement with one that saw equities as being dramatically undervalued."

Traders became investors, he observed, when they suddenly perceived late last summer that inflation really was coming down and interest rates were falling, providing the "foundation for a sustainable period of moderate economic growth."

Mr. Stiles maintains that this "too scared to sell" mentality has accounted for the absence so far of any classic correction or pullback, in which a substantial part of the bull market's rise is retracted. Instead, "corrections" — he counts four — have been "broad, sideways movements accompanied by distinct changes in leadership, as groups briefly faltered and were replaced by others that had lagged."

Therefore, he said, the appropriate stance for investors, "scared to reduce their equity exposure" for fear of being left behind in new surges of the market, has been to keep core holdings in major-capitalization stocks while staying flexible to quickly shift emphasis among sectors.

However, Mr. Stiles sees the "Big Cap" issues that have been a "proxy for the bull market" suddenly becoming "fragmented" in recent trading sessions. "While IBM has been setting new highs this week, Digital Equipment has been going the other way, even faster. I won't even mention Texas Instruments' direction."

What it means for investors, he said, is that extra care now must be taken in "sorting out the winners from the losers."

#### Some Guideposts

Guideposts that he suggests in stock selection are "consistency and predictability of earnings, such as characterizes the consumer nondurables and health-care sectors, and high visibility of earnings momentum, as characterizes the consumer cyclicals, including the autos and related [fields], retailing, airlines, and consumer durables."

Current top recommendations of Hutton are Quaker Oats, Campbell Soup, Dart & Kraft, General Mills, Schering-Plough, SmithKline Beecham, Pfizer, AB Fortia, General Motors, Woodworth, J.C. Penney, Wal-Mart, AMR, Trans World Corp., Prime Motor Inns and Sensormatic Electronics.

In technology, Hutton likes IBM, Hewlett-Packard, NCR and Gould. For investors "too scared to double in the new-issue market or other 'hot' young entities," Mr. Stiles suggested a focus on fast-growing "adolescent companies," SCI Systems, Analogic, Whitehall, Cals, Watkins-Johnson, Bolt Beranek & Newman and B&K.

#### Underlying Trend Has Changed

The Bank Credit Analyst, published in Montreal by J. Anthony Boeckh, makes this observation about long-term Wall Street trends: "Because of the volatile stock market performance of the last 15 years, with very little in the way of an upward trend in the major averages, investor psychology has been dominated by premature anticipation of a major correction."

"This approach, by effectively assuming cyclicalism around a relatively flat trend, is seriously flawed because the underlying trend has changed. This means that corrections appear to be less likely and recovery more likely to take the market back to the heights of the previous market move."

"As the learning process of this changed stock market environment spreads, the stage will be set for a much more substantial intermediate correction. The premise to this will be increasingly marked by a return to the 'buy and hold' philosophy of the 1960s and early 1970s. The transition to this philosophy could well create explosively overbought situations as price/earnings ratios get marked up further on the back of powerfully rising prices which we are expecting."

Trucking stocks, in high gear ever since investors saw the economy turning around, still have a long way to go if the recovery is sustained, according to James Voytko, transportation analyst at Paine Webber.

His favorite in the group is Overight Transportation. Profits jumped 186 percent in the first quarter, and he noted, "All its assets are exposed to the economy."

Ryder Systems, a company that he noted was nearly bankrupt 10 years ago, is top pick in the truck-leasing business. FEH Group, which manages auto and airplane fleets for companies, is another recommendation.

Railroads have yet to gain speed with this economy, but Mr. Voytko says Union Pacific has a head of steam built up by "doing the right things" during the recession. He describes Norfolk & Southern as a good "down and out" recovery play.

#### International Herald Tribune

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 15, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss
Amsterdam	2.0855	4.36	12.81	163.25	2.2525	1.18	5.04	10.47	13.25	171.25	2.25
Bombay	0.1275	77.775	19.95	16.55	3.25	17.81	0.28	5.08	12.57	16.55	2.25
Frankfurt	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
London	1.0000	1.0000	1.636	149.34	1.4833	0.78	1.0000	1.0000	1.636	149.34	1.4833
Paris	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Geneva	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Madrid	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Stockholm	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Oslo	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
London	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Paris	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Frankfurt	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Geneva	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Madrid	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Stockholm	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Oslo	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
London	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Paris	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Frankfurt	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Geneva	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Madrid	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
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Geneva	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Madrid	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
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Geneva	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
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Oslo	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
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Madrid	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
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Oslo	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
London	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Paris	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Frankfurt	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
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Stockholm	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Oslo	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
London	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Paris	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833	0.78	1.6360	1.0000	1.0000	163.25	1.4833
Frankfurt	1.63										



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

## Thailand Attracts Hong Kong Cash

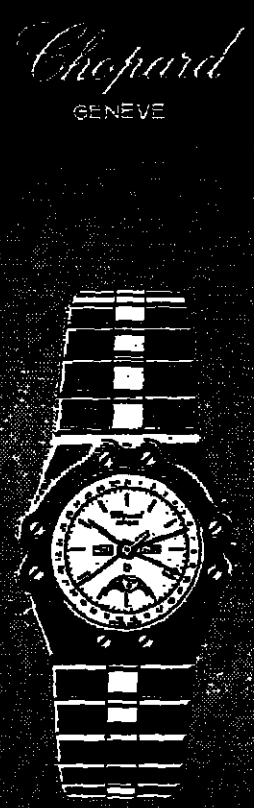
**BANKING** — Hong Kong investors have sent more than \$30 million to Thailand since the beginning of 1983, apparently in an attempt to hedge against the possibility of a change in the British-administered territory's economic status if China regains control of it, according to the Bank of Thailand.

Suphachai Panitchpakdi, director of the Governor's Office of the Bank of Thailand, said Tuesday that capital inflow from Hong Kong had increased 68 percent since last year to about 700 million baht (\$30.4 million). This figure, he said, took into account only the Hong Kong funds that have been reported.

He said the reason for the growing inflow of funds from Hong Kong was a lack of confidence in Hong Kong's economic future. China has said it wants to resume control over the islands when the British lease expires in 1997.

The Hong Kong dollar has declined more than 14 percent against the baht since the beginning of the year. The current exchange rate is about 3.10 baht to the Hong Kong dollar.

Mr. Suphachai said the government should take action to insure that Hong Kong money brought into Thailand would stay here at least long enough to help the country. Thai officials have suggested granting residency visas to major Hong Kong investors in Thailand.



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**Reuters**  
**LONDON**—Average earnings in Britain rose 8.2 percent in the 12 months to April, compared with an 8.4-percent increase in the year to March, preliminary government figures showed Wednesday.

The underlying increase in the 12 months, adjusted for factors such as back pay and timing variations in pay settlements, was 7½ percent in April as compared with 7½ percent in March.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

Senate Approves Cable TV Bill  
Setting Up Regulatory Structure

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. Senate has approved on an 87-9 vote a bill that would create a uniform nationwide regulatory structure for the fast-growing cable television industry and limit the power of local governments to regulate cable operators.

The deregulation bill, approved by the Senate Tuesday, would limit the fees that cable companies could be required to pay to a franchising authority to 5 percent of annual revenue, would require local authorities to renew cable franchises except under special circumstances and would restrict annual fee increases charged to subscribers to an amount equal to inflation.

Sponsors of the bill said it represents a compromise between the cable industry, which has been contending that it is hampered by proliferating and sometimes conflicting local regulations, and the city governments, which have wanted to control operations and increase their revenue from cable companies.

The measure now goes to the House.

## Lenox Spurns Brown-Forman

LAWRENCEVILLE, New Jersey (UPI) — Lenox Inc., the china and silverware producer, said Wednesday its directors have rejected the \$43.50-a-share offer for the company from Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. as inadequate.

At the same time, the directors said they intend to issue a new series of convertible preferred stock with a \$24 annual dividend on a basis of one share of the convertible preferred for 40 shares of Lenox common.

Chairman John S. Chamberlain said the preferred stock issue is intended to give Lenox shareholders a right to voting participation in Lenox's future in the event of a merger. "In addition," he said, "since it may have an effect on the Brown family's voting control of Brown-Forman in the event Brown-Forman were to acquire Lenox, the preferred stock is intended to cause Brown-Forman to rethink its ill-advised attempt to acquire Lenox."

## Chrysler Repays Third of Loan

DETROIT (AP) — The resurgent Chrysler Corp. paid off on Wednesday one-third of the \$1.2 billion in federally guaranteed loans that helped keep it from bankruptcy in 1980 and 1981.

The payment to the U.S. Trust Co. was made seven years before the money was due. It was the first day, under federal law, that the company could make such a payment. Company officials said they hope to repay all the loans by 1985.

U.S. Trust will distribute the payment, which was made in the form of a check for \$409.9 million — accounting for the \$400 million principle plus interest — to private lenders, mostly financial institutions, that put up the money.

## P&amp;O Raises Book Value of Assets

LONDON (IHT) — Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation, fighting a \$300-million (\$460-million) takeover bid from Trafalgar House, announced Wednesday that it is raising the book value of its assets.

The new figure, which P&O said is based on a valuation by independent experts, is 381 pence a share, up from 325 pence as of last Dec. 31. Trafalgar's share-swap offer values P&O shares at about 210 pence each.

P&O declined to make a profit forecast. The company's finance director, Oliver Brooks, said it would resort to that defensive move only "if the bid were to be revised to what we would consider a serious starting point."

## Utilities Get Bond Debt Reprieve

OLYMPIA, Washington (AP) — The Washington Supreme Court today freed Washington utilities from their obligation to help pay off a \$2.25 billion bond on two terminated nuclear power plants they sponsored. The decision increases the chances that the plants' builder, the Washington Public Power Supply System, may default on the bond debt.

The court held that public utility districts and municipal utilities in Washington state had neither the express nor implied legal authority to enter into agreements to pay for the plants being built by WPPSS.

The Washington public utilities, which were among 88 Northwest public utilities which sponsored the two plants, together are responsible for more than two-thirds of the bond debt. The suit so far has payment had been brought by Chemical Bank of New York on behalf of the holders of WPPSS bonds.

Banks Stop Loans  
To Ailing Seafirst

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK — All but five of the 14 leading banks that agreed last January to participate in a \$1.5-billion safety net for the Seattle-First National Bank have dropped out of the agreement, banking sources in California say.

Citibank was the first to stop lending last week, when the Seattle bank refused to pay a higher interest rate. Citibank contended that a higher rate was appropriate because of the risks involved.

Other banks quickly followed Citibank's lead, the sources said Tuesday. They included Chase Manhattan Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Crocker National Bank, First National Bank of Boston, First National Bank of Chicago, Security Pacific National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank.

As a result, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco had to step in as a lender of last resort to support Seattle-First, the largest bank in the Northwest.

Bank of America, Bankers Trust Co., Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and Mellon National Bank are continuing to lend to Seattle-First.

The \$1.5 billion in credit lines were arranged last January following the disclosure that the bank and its parent holding company — the Seafirst Corp. — had experienced a \$90.2-million loss in 1982, mostly through bad loans to the energy industry. Seafirst's problems were compounded in April when it announced that it had lost another \$133 million in the first quarter of this year.

Desperate for additional capital, Seafirst put itself up for sale and BankAmerica Corp. agreed to buy it and to inject \$250 million of capital into Seafirst.

The acquisition must still be approved by the Federal Reserve Board and by Seafirst's stockholders. Approval by the Fed is considered to be certain. And, despite opposition from some shareholders, it is also expected that stockholders will approve the acquisition at the end of this month.

Following the agreement with BankAmerica, Citibank asked for a higher interest rate on its portion of the safety-net credits. Like the other banks, Citibank had been lending to Seafirst at the federal funds rate, the interest rate paid by top-quality banks on overnight money from other banks.

According to some sources, for

Eagle Computer  
Resumes Offer

The Associated Press

LOS GATOS, California — Five days after canceling \$37 million in stock orders because of the death of its president, Eagle Computer announced Wednesday that it was again publicly offering 2.75 million shares.

The stock orders were nullified a day after the small computer company had gone public last Thursday. On that day, Dennis Barnhart, president, 40, would have made more than \$9 million from the sale of stock had he not died in a car crash.

Eagle spokeswoman Layna Fischer said the company was able to resume the offering so soon because an investigation by the new management showed that "everything was totally satisfactory."

The stock was offered at \$12 a share, \$1 less than it was offered last week.

about three weeks Seafirst was willing to pay the higher rate.

Citibank had contended that the higher rate was justified because of the higher risk involved and because federal funds are meant to be for very short periods, usually overnight. Because Seafirst-First was constantly renewing the loans, Citibank argued, they were actually longer-term credits.

Nakasone Issues Call for Drive  
To Increase Imports by Japanese

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday that he would make every effort to reduce Japan's trade surplus and called for "new ideas" to increase imports to Japan, the prime minister's office said.

Mr. Nakasone said import laws should be reviewed and the Japan External Trade Organization should concentrate more on imports, according to an official in his office.

"I would like to increase imports through new ideas. JET-RO should become an organization dealing with imports," Mr. Nakasone told reporters in Tokyo. Prefecture (state) in western Japan, where he was campaigning for fellow members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who face re-election June 26.

The trade organization, a semi-official trade-promotion group established in 1958, has been primarily concerned with exports, though in recent years it has put more emphasis on promoting imports.

Mr. Nakasone's comments followed a call Tuesday by economic ministers and leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for efforts to boost domestic demand to avoid trade friction.

The Japanese premier said he would like to send a delegation

overseas to encourage shipments to Japan. He also called for moves to overcome burgeoning surpluses in current accounts.

In a separate announcement, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, Japan's government-owned telecommunications monopoly, said Wednesday it would send a mission to the United States shortly to study purchase of more communication equipment there.

The decision followed a promise by Hisashi Shinto, NTT president, to Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige of the United States last month that NTT would look for more equipment from the United States as a means of correcting the trade imbalance.

Japan's current-account surplus stood at \$9.2 billion in fiscal year 1982. Last week, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Masuoka told a symposium that he believed that Japan's current-account surplus in fiscal 1983 would double, largely due to lower oil-import costs.

Current-account statistics mea-

sure trade in goods as well as in services and financial transactions.

Japan's overall trade surplus in fiscal 1982 stood at \$9.3 billion, according to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. U.S. Commerce Department customs-valuation figures show that Japan's bilateral trade surplus with the United States stood at \$16.8 billion in 1982.

NTT said it bought about \$38 million worth of communication equipment from the United States in 1982, accounting for 1.5 percent of its total purchases during the fiscal year.

The company declined to disclose how much equipment it planned to buy from the United States in fiscal 1983, which ends Sept. 30, but Japan's Kyodo News Service estimated the purchases to be valued at more than \$132 million.

The mission, led by Naomasa Iwasa, deputy director of NTT's service administration bureau, was to leave for New York Saturday for a two-week visit.

## French Government Is Replacing Elf Chairman

The Associated Press

PARIS — The French government has decided not to renew the contract of Alain Chalon, chairman of the state-controlled oil company Elf Aquitaine, Mr. Chalon said Wednesday.

Mr. Chalon, an outspoken critic of state intervention in industry, is expected to be replaced by Michel Pequegnat, who currently heads the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Chalon is a former industry minister, under President Georges Pompidou, and was previously a Gaullist deputy in the National Assembly, a banker and a business executive. He was named chairman of Elf in 1977.

The decision took industry observers by surprise. They said it was directly linked to Mr. Chalon's refusal to accept certain terms of a government-inspired agreement under which Elf would take control

of Ato-Chimie, a chemical company that it owns jointly with Compagnie Française des Pétroles, another state-controlled oil group.

Mr. Chalon announced the Socialist government's decision not to renew his two-year mandate during the annual meeting. A new chief executive would be elected at a meeting of the board Thursday.

Mr. Chalon told shareholders that under the terms of a plan worked out by former industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus, Elf was willing to play a pivotal role in the

restructuring of the French chemical industry.

But he said Industry Minister Laurent Fabius, who took his post at the end of March, changed plans that had made the plan attractive to Elf.

When it became apparent that the negotiations were stalemated, Mr. Fabius handed over the dossier to President François Mitterrand, who is understood to have been directly responsible for the decision not to renew Mr. Chalon's position.

SEC Says 2 Merrill Lynch Officials  
Artificially Inflated Stock Prices

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has charged two former managers of the arbitrage department at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. with artificially inflating the prices of stocks and options in the brokerage firm's portfolio to get higher year-end bonuses.

Warren M. Chost and J. Bennis Lepley Jr., without admitting or denying the charges, formally filed Tuesday, have offered to settle the matter and have consented to a in-

junction preventing them from further violations of federal securities laws.

The two men purportedly flooded several exchanges with buy orders during the final minutes of trading on Dec. 24, 1981, the last day of Merrill Lynch's fiscal year. The commission said the orders artificially inflated by more than \$2 million the prices of various stock and option positions held by Merrill Lynch's arbitrage department, and thus, the apparent profits on those positions.

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June 16, 1983

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Limited  
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New Issue

16th May, 1983



U.S.\$59,360,000

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## Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close Open												12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close Open												12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Close Open											
224	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	225	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	226	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
227	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	228	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	229	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
230	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	231	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	232	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
233	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	234	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	235	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
236	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	237	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	238	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
239	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	240	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	241	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
242	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	243	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	244	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
245	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	246	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	247	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
248	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	249	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	250	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
251	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	252	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	253	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
254	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	255	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	256	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
257	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	258	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	259	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
260	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	261	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	262	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
263	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	264	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	265	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
266	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	267	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	268	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
269	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	270	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	271	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
272	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	273	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	274	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
275	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	276	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	277	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
278	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	279	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	280	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
281	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	282	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	283	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
284	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	285	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	286	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
287	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	288	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	289	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
290	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	291	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	292	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
293	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	294	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	295	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
296	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	297	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	298	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
299	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	300	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	301	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
302	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	303	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	304	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
305	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	306	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	307	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
308	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	309	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	310	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
311	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	312	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	313	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
314	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	315	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	316	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00
317	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00	12.14	10.00	100	10.00	9.75	10.00	10.00	318	10.00	9.75	AAV	1.00																			



# U.S. Futures Prices

Grains	Food	Financial
<b>WHEAT</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>COFFEE C</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>SOYBEANS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>SUGAR WORLD 11</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>CRACKED CORN</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>ORANGE JUICE</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>WHEAT MEAL</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>COCOA</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>WHEAT</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>COFFEE C</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>SOYBEANS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>SUGAR WORLD 11</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>CRACKED CORN</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>ORANGE JUICE</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>WHEAT MEAL</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>COCOA</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2

Metals	Stocks
<b>COPPER</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>SILVER</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>PLATINUM</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>GOLD</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>CRUDE OIL</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>WHEAT</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>SOYBEANS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>CRACKED CORN</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>WHEAT MEAL</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2

Stocks	Commodities
<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2

Stocks	Commodities
<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. BILLS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2
<b>U.S. TREASURY BONDS</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2	<b>U.S. TREASURY</b> Dec 82: 1.15 1/2 Mar 83: 1.15 1/2 May 83: 1.15 1/2 Prev day's open: 1.15 1/2

# European Car Firms Fear Trouble

European economies settle into slower growth rates. Mr. Kress said 1.5 to 3 percent annual growth was "within the realm of possibility."

That growth will be uneven. While less saturated markets, such as France and Italy, will set a faster pace, automakers in northern markets, like Britain and Germany, may benefit from sales of more-profitable larger cars.

European automakers will still feel the pressure from Japanese competitors. Analysts said that makers of upper-medium-size cars, such as Volkswagen, Ford or Opel, a General Motors unit, would suffer more than subcompact makers, like Fiat. But new European models and severe cost cutting have blunted Japanese inroads, and some analysts believe rising costs in Japan and a higher value of the yen could do further damage.

"The idea was once, if you were price-conscious, you bought Japanese," said Detlef Borscheid of Marketing Systems, a market analyst in Essen, West Germany. "But the new Europeans are priced right, they use less gas. The Japanese advantages are gone."

And though the Japanese have taken a healthy share of smaller European markets, such as Belgium and the Netherlands, they are finding it harder to operate in major markets like Italy and Germany.

Analysts attribute the setback in part to the imposition of import

# COMPANY EARNINGS

Company	1982	1983
Tesco Stores	2,400	2,500
Hides	52.5	42.7

# ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund	Assets	Yield
ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.	\$132.26	5.12%
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF AMERICA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF CHINA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF INDIA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF JAPAN	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF KOREA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF MALAYSIA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF MEXICO	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF NEDERLANDS	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF NEW ZEALAND	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF NORWAY	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF OMAN	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF PAKISTAN	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF PERU	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF ROMANIA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF SAUDI ARABIA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF SINGAPORE	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF SRI LANKA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF THAILAND	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF TAIWAN	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF UGANDA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF URBAN	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF VENEZUELA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF YEMEN	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF ZAMBIA	\$104.00	5.12%
BANK OF ZIMBABWE	\$104.00	5.12%

# NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1975, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982 (collectively as of October 1, 1982) between Komatsu Ltd. (the "Company") and First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A.) as the "Trustee" under which the above-designated Debentures were issued, \$547,000 aggregate principal amount of the said Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on June 30, 1983 through the operation of the sinking fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof:

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM  
(To be redeemed in full at \$1,000 each)

659	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	14
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## SPORTS

## Tigers Beaten Despite Gibson's Muscle

**Impaled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
DETROIT — Two-run home runs by Jim Rice and Dwight Gooden led Boston to a 6-2 victory over Detroit Tuesday night, but it was the losers' Kirk Gibson who was the power.

Mike Brown (5-3) gave up all four runs in his 7 1/2 innings, and one of them was a four-run homer that made Gibson only the 14th player to hit a ball over a right-field roof since Tiger Stadium was rebuilt in 1938 and the 5th man over to hit a ball completely out of the park.

Gibson's shot cleared the roof, which is 94 feet high, by a good 20 ft. It nipped a flag pole and landed on the roof of the Brooks Lumber Co. across Trumbull Ave. from the stadium. The distance was estimated at almost 600 feet.

In the sixth inning, with Lou Whitaker on first, Gibson hit a 40-foot blast that glanced off the top of the center-fielder Tony Armas.

One of the fastest runners in baseball, Gibson nearly caught Whitaker as the ball circled the bases.

Armas quickly got the ball in to shortstop Glenn Hoffman, whose

relay to catcher Rich Gedman was in time to nail a sliding Whitaker. But as plate umpire Larry Barnett signaled the out, Gibson came barreling home. Gibson slammed into Barnett, who had stepped into the base path; Barnett caromed into Gedman, forcing the catcher to bobble the ball. Gibson stepped on the plate.

Carried from the field on a

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

stretcher, Barnett suffered muscle strain and bruises in his lower back. "I feel bad. I know all the umpires and I'm concerned about Larry," said Gibson, who is 6-foot-3 and weighs 210 pounds. "I can't just stop on a dime, you know. It's like trying to stop an 18-wheeler on a wet road."

Gibson was given a double on the play because a batter cannot be credited with a triple when a man in front of him is put out. He was ruled to have taken third on the relay and to have scored on Gedman's error.

Dan Petry (6-4) walked Evans in

the third before Rice put a ball into the upper deck in center to give the Red Sox a 3-0 lead. Jerry Remy singled in the fourth and rode home on Evans's 11th home run of the year.

**Blue Jays 13, A's 7**

In Toronto, Jesse Barfield homered twice and drove in five runs and Buck Martinez went 4-for-4 with three RBIs to pace a 16-hit attack that carried the Blue Jays to a 13-7 rout of Oakland. Barfield had not hit a home run or driven in a run since May 17.

**Yankees 9, Yankees 6**

In Cleveland, Julio Franco hit a three-run homer and Pat Tabler drove in three runs with a pair of doubles to power the Indians past New York 9-6. Cleveland pounded Bob Shirley (2-5) for six runs in the first. The losers' Jerry Mumphrey had an inside-the-park home run.

**Rangers 7, Madcaps 1**

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Rittner's two-run double capped a four-run third that enabled Texas to extend its winning streak to five games — its longest in two years — with a 7-1 romp over Seattle. Charlie Hough (4-6) went the distance for the second time this season. He gave up three hits, walked three and struck out seven.

**Twins 8, Royals 1**

In Minneapolis, Gary Ward hit a bases-empty homer and John Cieslak contributed a two-run double as Minnesota dumped Kansas City 8-1. Al Williams (3-7) walked one, struck out five and held the Royals to six hits in going the distance for the first time this season.

**Cardinals 5, Phillies 4**

In St. Louis, George Hendrick's one-out single in the ninth drove in Tom Herr from second to lead the Cardinals to a 5-4 decision over Philadelphia. Reliever Dave Stutz (6-3) picked up the victory.

**Astros 3, Giants 2**

In San Francisco, Phil Garner led off the 12th with a double and around to score on two groundouts to give Houston a 3-2 squeaker over the Giants. The Astros, winners of 11 of their last 14 games, broke through against Greg Minton (1-3). San Francisco's third pitcher of the game, Reliever Dave Smith (1-1) worked the last two innings to pick up the victory.

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**Reds 4, Padres 3**

In the National League, in San Diego, rookie Dante Biedadlo lined a single to center with Gary Redus and gave Cincinnati a 4-3 victory over the Padres.

**Expos 7, Pirates 3**

In Pittsburgh, Tim Wallach hit a two-run home run and Tim Lincecum and Andre Dawson added bases-empty homers to pace Montreal's 7-3 verdict over the Pirates. Steve Rogers (8-5) scattered nine hits over seven innings and Jeff Rader picked up his eighth save.

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